

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4025.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1904.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W. LECTURE ARRANGEMENTS BEFORE EASTER, 1905.

A CHRISTMAS COURSE OF LECTURES (adapted to a Juvenile
Auditory). Lecture Hour, 5 o'clock.
HENRY CUNYNGHAME, Esq., C.R. M.A. and E.E. M.R.I. SIX
LECTURES on 'Ancient and Modern Methods of Measuring Time'
(Experimentally Illustrated). On TUESDAYS, Dec. 20, 31,
1904; Jan. 3, 5, 7, 1905.

TUESDAYS. Lecture Hour, 5 o'clock.
Prof. L. C. MIALD D.Sc. F.R.S., Fullerian Professor of Physiology,
R.I. SIX LECTURES on 'Adaptation and History in the Structure
and Life of Animals.' On TUESDAYS, Jan. 17, 24, 31, Feb. 7, 14, 21.
Prof. KARL PHARSON, F.R.S. THREE LECTURES on 'Some
Recent Biometric Studies.' On TUESDAYS, Feb. 28, March 7, 14.
Prof. W. E. DALRY, M.A. B.Sc. M.Inst.C.E. TWO LECTURES on
'Engineering Problems.' On TUESDAYS, March 21, 28.
A HENRY SAVAGE LANDOR, Esq., M.R.I. TWO LECTURES on
'Exploration in the Philippines.' On TUESDAYS, April 4, 11.

THURSDAYS. Lecture Hour, 5 o'clock.
CHURTON COLLINS, Esq., M.A. TWO LECTURES on '1. The
Religion of Shakespeare; 2. The Philosophy and Significance of "The
Tempest".' On THURSDAYS, Jan. 19, 26.

Prof. W. SCHLICH, F.R.S. TWO LECTURES on
'Forestry in the British Empire.' On THURSDAYS, Feb. 2, 9.
J. J. H. TRAILL, Esq., M.A. F.R.S. F.G.S. TWO LECTURES on
'Recent Work of the Geological Survey.' On THURSDAYS, Feb. 16, 23.
Prof. H. H. TURNER, D.Sc. F.R.S. THREE LECTURES on 'Recent
Astronomical Progress.' On THURSDAYS, March 2, 9, 16.
Prof. R. MELDOLA, F.R.S. M.R.I. TWO LECTURES on 'Synthetic
Chemistry (Experimental).' On THURSDAYS, April 6, 13.
SIR JOHN STIRLING-MAXWELL, Bart., M.P. TWO LECTURES
on 'Street Architecture.' On THURSDAYS, March 23, 30.

SATURDAYS. Lecture Hour, 5 o'clock.
Prof. CHARLES OMAN, M.A. TWO LECTURES on 'Wat
Tyler in London.' On SATURDAYS, Jan. 21, 28.

SIR ALEXANDER C. MACKENZIE, Mus.Doc. D.C.L. LL.D. THREE
LECTURES on 'The Bohemian School of Music' (with Musical Illustrations).
On SATURDAYS, Feb. 12, 19, 26.

DAVID GEORGE HOGARTH, Esq., M.A. TWO LECTURES on
'Archæology.' On SATURDAYS, Feb. 25, March 4.
Prof. J. J. THOMSON, LL.D. F.R.S. THREE LECTURES on
'Electrical Properties of Radiative Substances.' On SATURDAYS,
March 11, 18, 25.

The Right Hon. LORD RAYLEIGH, O.M. M.A. D.C.L. LL.D. Sc.D.
F.R.S. M.R.I. Prof. J. J. THOMSON, LL.D. F.R.S. R.I. THREE LECTURES
on 'Some Controversial Questions of Optics.' On SATURDAYS,
April 1, 8, 15.

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THE FRIDAY EVENING MEETINGS WILL BEGIN ON JANUARY 20,
at 8 p.m., when Prof. SIR JAMES DREWAL will give a Discourse on
'New Low Temperature Phenomena.' Succeding Discourses will
probably be given by Dr. EDWARD A. WILSON, Prof. CLIFFORD
ALBUETT, Dr. OSCAR SMITH, Prof. JOHN W. GORION, Prof. MAR-
SHALL WARD, Chevalier G. MARCONI, Prof. J. J. THOMSON, Sir
SQUIRE BANCROFT, Prof. G. H. BRYAN, Prof. JOSEPH WRIGHT,
Mr. ALFRED MOSLEY, The Right Hon. LORD RAYLEIGH, and
other Gentlemen. To these Meetings Members and their Friends only
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UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That on WEDNESDAY, March 22
the Senate will proceed to ELUCT EXAMINERS in the following
Departments for the year 1904-5.

FOR EXAMINATIONS ABOVE THE MATRICULATION.

The Examiners appointed may be called upon to take part in the
Examination of both Internal and External Students. The remunera-
tion of each Examinership consists of a Retaining Fee for the year, and
a fee per paper for papers set. Answers marked, and Meetings
attended. Full particulars can be obtained on application to the
Principal.

THEOLOGY.
Two in The Hebrew Text of the Old Testament and the Greek Text of
the New Testament.

ARTS AND SCIENCE.

One in Latin. One in Philosophy.
One in Greek. One in Pedagogy.
One in The English Language and Literature. One in Mathematics.
One in History. One in Experimental Physics.
One in The French Language and Literature. One in Chemistry.
One in Botany.
One in The German Language and Literature. One in Geology and Physical Geography.

LAWS.

One in Jurisprudence, Roman Law, Principles of Legislation, and International Law.
One in Equity and Real and Personal Property.

MUSIC.

One in Music.

MEDICINE.

One in Medicine. One in Obstetric Medicine.
One in Anatomy. One in Forensic Medicine and Hygiene.
One in Physiology. One in State Medicine.

ECONOMICS.

One in The Existing British Constitution (including English Local Government and the Government of Colonies and Dependencies).

Candidates must send in their names to the Principal, with any
attestation of their qualifications they may think desirable, on or before
TUESDAY, January 24. It is particularly desired by the Senate that
no application of any kind be made to its individual Members.

By order of the Senate, ARTHUR W. KUCKER, Principal.

University of London, South Kensington, S.W., December, 1904.

UNIVERSITY OF WALES.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1905.

THE UNIVERSITY COURT will shortly appoint MATRICULATION
EXAMINERS as follows:—

SUBJECTS. PARENT EXAMINERS.

English Language and the History of England and Wales *Prof. A. S. NAPIER, M.A. LL.D. Ph.D.

Mathematics *The Rev. T. A. WALKER, Litt.D. LL.D. M.A.

Greek *C. B. MATTHEWS, M.A. F.R.S.

Welsh *J. H. GRACE, M.A.

Latin *B. REYHER THOMPSON, M.A.

French *FRANK RITCHIE, M.A.

German *W. E. JORDAN, M.A.

Experimental Mechanics) and Heat *The Rev. ROBERT WILLIAMS, M.A.

Chemistry *Prof. N. WEEKLEY, M.A.

Botany *W. C. D. WHETHAM, M.A. F.R.S.

.. .. . *W. C. D. WHETHAM, M.A. F.R.S.

.. .. . *F. D. CHATTAWAY, M.A. D.Sc. Ph.D.

.. .. . *Prof. M. C. POTTER, M.A.

The Examiners whose names are marked with an * have served for the
full period of five years.

Particulars will be given by the Registrar of the University,
University Registry, Cathays Park, Cardiff, to whom applications must
be sent on or before JANUARY 7, 1905.

IVOR JAMES, Registrar of the University.

November, 1904.

ESSEX EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

APPOINTMENT OF LOCAL SECRETARY FOR THE ROCHFORD
HUNDRED HIGHER ADVISORY COMMITTEE AND THE
ROCHFORD LOCAL ADVISORY SUB-COMMITTEE.

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for the appointment of a LOCAL SECRETARY to the COUNTY
HIGHER ADVISORY SUB-COMMITTEE for SOUTHERN-ON-SEA
DISTRICT and the LOCAL ADVISORY SUB-COMMITTEE for
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Applications, written on foolscap paper, stating age, qualifications,
and previous experience, accompanied by not more than three recent
Testimonials, and endorsed "Local Education Secretary," must be sent
to me, the undersigned, not later than the 22nd day of DECEMBER,
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Further particulars of the duties will be sent on receipt of stamped
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County Offices, Chelmsford, December 2, 1904.

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NOTICE.—CHRISTMAS DAY.—The
ATHENÆUM for December 24 will be pub-
lished on THURSDAY NEXT, Decem-
ber 22, at 10 o'clock. The latest time for
receiving Advertisements for this issue will
be on WEDNESDAY Morning.

BRISTOL DAY TRAINING COLLEGE for MEN.

The LOCAL COMMITTEE invite applications for the post of
MASTER of METHOD. Salary 400l. per annum. FIRST SESSION
OPENS SEPTEMBER, 1905. For fuller particulars apply to the
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Higher Education Offices, Municipal School of Technology,
Sackville Street, Manchester, December, 1904.

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December 31, 1904.

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not more than three recent Testimonials, which are to be sent in,
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Lewisham Town Hall, Catford, S.E., December 15, 1904.

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Contents. DECEMBER.

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OBITUARY: Field-Marshal Sir Henry W. Norman, G.C.B. G.C.M.G. C.I.E., by T. H. H.; Edward Stanford, by J. R.

CORRESPONDENCE: Dr. Sven Hedin's Observations on Sand-dunes, by Dr. Vaughan Cornish; "The Balkan Peninsula," by Prof. E. Levasseur.

MEETINGS of the ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, SESSION 1904-1905.

GEOGRAPHICAL LITERATURE of the MONTH.

NEW MAPS and ILLUSTRATIONS.

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CONTENTS.

	Page
THREE PICTURES OF IRISH SOCIETY	833
THE EARLY HISTORY OF INDIA	834
NAPOLEONIC STUDIES	836
THE OLD PILGRIMS' WAY	837
NEW NOVELS (The Edge of Circumstance; The Dark Ship; Dr. Luke; The Fight; Miss Brent of Mead; The Eagle's Shadow; The Transgression of Andrew Vane; A Japanese Nightingale; The White Lady of the Zenana)	837-839
HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY	839
CALENDARS AND CHARTERS	840
CHRISTMAS BOOKS	841
LOCAL HISTORY	841
OUR LIBRARY TABLE (Ghost Stories of an Antiquary; An Impressionist in England; Poems of Childhood; Famous Fighters of the Fleet; An Indian Garden; Stegfield, a Romance; The Adventures of Cock Robin and his Mate; The Lady Electra; La Gymnastique Utilitaire; Handy-Volume Atlas of London; Stanley's Life of Arnold; Selections from Christina Rossetti; Reprints)	842-844
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Mr. Hussey's very superficial, but lively and sometimes instructive book, the reminiscences of an octogenarian, would, in our opinion, be greatly improved by the omission of the chapter on the Lord Lieutenants and Chief Secretaries, about whom he knows nothing, and also the jokes. Most of them are good enough for light conversation, and when they come in *à propos* of something that has just been said; but to sprinkle them all through a book, even telling us that, as there is no better place to say a thing, he will say it now—this is a parody on good conversation. Let us add that, to one who is versed in Irish society most of Mr. Hussey's *bons mots*, puns, and bulls are old and stale, though an English audience may well appreciate them. The first time they were made some of them were good enough; but what joke bears frequent repetition? We think it our serious duty to inculcate this lesson upon talkers of high reputation: that the fun of conversation is wholly different from the fun of books, and that putting a joke of the former kind into print is like putting a decent man into the pillory.

But when we have set aside the comedy of the book as the amiable weakness of an old man, there remains the tragedy, the pity and the terror of a landlord and agent's dealing with the forces of lawlessness and crime, condoned or even screened by the ministers of religion, who have taken the consciences of the Irish peasantry into their charge.

After the subsidence of the famine in 1848-9, and the wholesale emigration to America, there ensued a period of reasonable prosperity. The value of land promptly recovered, the seasons were fairly good, and there seemed to be friendly relations between landlord and tenant. This is the happy time that Mr. Hussey remembers. It lasted about twenty years. There was plenty of sport even for the poorer gentry—excellent snipe shooting, salmon and trout fishing, generally free, and hunting, which he notes as practised by young squireens and their sisters without any great cost. Most of the author's pleasant reminiscences are from that good moment in Irish history,

which many of his younger contemporaries well remember. Then began Gladstone's tampering with free contract in land, and a long series of laws, and amendments to laws, which produced discontent, and, with the aid of the disastrous seasons 1879-80, a positive revolution. Mr. Hussey lived all through this crisis in the "eighties," and it is well that English readers, who have mostly forgotten it, should be reminded of the horrors produced by incompetent legislation acting on an excitable and semi-barbarous people. The worst feature in it was the cruelty displayed not only to domestic animals, but also to women and children who were present when the murderers broke into a house. Rarely does a trace of compassion shine out in these shocking narratives. The cause seems unknown to the author, but is it not the psychological result of the teaching of the Church of Rome that animals, having no souls, have no rights, and that, in consequence, cruelty to them is not a sin requiring confession or penance? The total absence of any teaching of humanity in this sense permits children to grow up without that best but latest outcome of true civilization, and callousness to the sufferings of beasts extends to those of helpless women and children. Mr. Hussey is clear that the priests screened the outrages; he does not add that in some cases they gave the dying criminal absolution, and then spoke of him to the crowd as an "innocent" man. Neither does he remember accurately the murder case in Cork, where the Chief Secretary (Mr. John Morley), desiring to avoid the charge of jury-packing, had the principal actor tried by an unchallenged jury. Not only was he promptly acquitted, but he even entertained his friends in public-houses that evening with the details of his crime. When his accomplice was tried by a better jury and convicted, the Cork public rose up in indignation, and protested his innocence to the Chief Secretary, because the acquitted murderer had told them all about it, and had declared that *he* did the deed, while the other only looked on. But this time justice prevailed, with the consequence that Col. Saunderson read out in the House an article from a Cork paper describing the Chief Secretary as one "who combined the cruelties of a Caligula with the vices of a Heliogabalus." We make Mr. Hussey a present of this better version for his next edition. We also recommend him to have the names of Judge Keogh and Chief Justice Monahan properly spelt, and to leave out impertinent judgments on men whom he has never met. In speaking of Lismore Castle, he seems to be ignorant of the first Lord Cork's connexion with it. One or two stories are told twice, though there are, as we have said, far too many of them in the book. The downright hatred of Gladstone in this Tory agent-squire is typical of his class. In this, too, he is a representative man, and his conversations afford a genuine and valuable picture of a society which, owing to its sins of omission, is rapidly passing away.

We come lastly to the indefatigable Mr. McCarthy's new departure—a novel entitled 'Gallowglass; or, Life in the Land of the Priests.' The proper name Gallowglass,

concealing some south-eastern town, such as Dungarvan or Middleton, is, like most of the proper names in the book, badly chosen, as it means not a place, but a heavy-armed mercenary soldier in Irish. And yet the author interlards all the conversations in his book with so much Irish that it proves a serious obstacle to the reader. He does not vouchsafe his translations on the page, but crowds a lot of them into an obscure note at the end of each chapter. He ought to know better than to put modern readers to such inconvenience. In other respects this book shows a considerable advance on Mr. McCarthy's earlier work. It has, indeed, many obvious faults as a novel. It is too long; the last fifth of the volume should be condensed into a few pages. The attempts at reproducing dialect, though sometimes remarkably good, are often absurd, especially when the London talk of waiters and maids is attempted. But all these defects are well worth tolerating for the sake of the striking and, to our mind, true picture of the sordid characters and the slavish condition of the lower-class Catholics in Ireland. Here, indeed, the contrast with English life becomes truly wonderful. The scene is laid in the days of the Parnell agitation, and the description of a political meeting held by him in the country town is grotesquely veracious.

Mr. McCarthy's views on the tyranny exercised by the Catholic priests are now well known. His picture of their rapacity, dishonesty, and callousness would seem over-coloured, were it not that we find such striking coincidences of opinion in Mr. Hussey's book. Two observers so widely severed in quality and traditions agree fully on this point. The domination of the agitator and conspirator is only possible over people who have become used to slavery by the domination of the priest. All independence is crushed out of them from childhood, and so they are unable to free themselves of the conspirator, even when they dislike and dread his commands. Moreover, they know that by humble confession to the priest, and by lavish gifts to the Church, they may obtain absolution for anything they have been compelled to perpetrate. This is Mr. McCarthy's firm conviction, and it is corroborated by the fury of the Church when any bishop or priest is openly criticized. To attack the character of a bishop is rank sacrilege. To portray the sins of a priest is gross immorality. Thus, if any literary masterpiece, chosen for the intermediate schools, contains one sentence of censure or ridicule affecting a priest, monk, or nun, there is immediately a howl raised that the book is immoral and unfit for the young, and the Commissioners are required to withdraw it. Friar Tuck, for instance, is a profane portrait, not to be studied by Catholic children. This terrible evil, instead of diminishing, is on the increase. Both Mr. Hussey and Mr. McCarthy show that the army of the Church of Rome, secular and regular, is rapidly increasing, especially where the population is diminishing.

If there is too much of this in the book, which is indeed too obviously a novel with a purpose, there is an absence of redeeming

elements in the society represented. There is not one word about any Protestant rector or bishop, though such are still to be reckoned with in every district; the local gentry are evidently treated as strangers, and ignored, as if the author knew nothing about them. Even the master of hounds—almost always a squire of position or a rich Englishman—is here a mere boon companion of the shopkeepers in the town. There are many flaws both in the plot and the characters. And yet the impression produced is strong and clear. There is a deep and melancholy interest in the mental distresses of those drawn into crime, with no help or consolation from their religion. It is a sordid and very painful picture, but, speaking from a long and wide knowledge of Irish life, we fear it is but too true.

The Early History of India, from 600 B.C. to the Muhammadan Conquest, including the Invasion of Alexander the Great. By Vincent A. Smith. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

AN historian who undertakes to present a connected narrative of political events in India, during what is called the Hindu period, is in a much more favourable position now than he would have been forty years ago. Since Prof. Cowell commented upon the work of "the illustrious Elphinstone," so much admired by Dr. Arnold, a flood of light has been poured upon what was formerly the dark age of India. We are no longer absolutely dependent on the accounts of foreign travellers and historians. The most momentous additions that have been made to the materials available for the history of pre-Muhammadan India may be roughly described as archaeological. Inscriptions on stone and copper have been discovered and interpreted, coins have been deciphered and classified, and the sites of ancient cities have been explored and, to a certain extent, excavated. But this evidence may be, in a higher degree than was at one time conceived possible, supplemented and illustrated by works written in Sanskrit and Prakrit, which, though not strictly historical, contain valuable historical information.

In the accumulation of archaeological evidence Mr. Vincent Smith has himself played no insignificant part. His contributions to Indian numismatic science are considerable. He has discussed, with conspicuous ability, the question of Græco-Roman influence on India. But above all he has been eminently successful as an explorer and identifier of ancient Indian sites. Much of the material that he has collected has been utilized by him in his life of Asoka. In the volume now before us he has worked up the results of his own and other students' labours into a continuous narrative, which may justly be styled the first history of ancient India. In this task he has derived much help from Miss Duff's 'Chronology of India,' to which he acknowledges his obligation.

A reader who looks in this volume for a description of the state of society in the Vedic age will be disappointed. For Mr. Vincent Smith's object is to write a political and dynastic history, dealing with ascertained dates and facts, not to draw a picture of prehistoric society. His account of the

"Indian adventure" of Alexander the Great is the most complete and satisfactory known to us. Here his genius for topography has full scope. He agrees with General Abbott and Grote, the historian of Greece, in identifying Aornos with the Mahāban mountain, and adopts the view of the same authorities with regard to the situation of the battlefield on which Alexander vanquished Porus. His description of the battle is most lucid and interesting, and his identification of the point at which Alexander crossed the Hydaspes carries conviction. He lays great stress upon Strabo's statement that Alexander kept as close as possible to the foot of the hills, because the rivers could be crossed with greater facility near their sources than lower down. Accordingly he differs from some other authorities in placing the site of Alexander's camp at Jihlam, instead of Jalālpur. It speaks volumes for Grote's sagacity that, though he had never seen an Indian mountain or an Indian river, he should have so frankly recognized the validity of General Abbott's arguments.

With regard to the permanent political results of Alexander's invasion of India, Mr. Vincent Smith is in agreement with Mr. Hogarth. He rejects the paradox of Nieße that the whole subsequent development of India was conditioned by the institutions established by Alexander. His judgment is embodied in the following words:—

"India remained unchanged. The wounds of battle were quickly healed; the ravaged fields smiled again as the patient oxen and no less patient husbandmen resumed their interrupted labours; and the places of the slain myriads were filled by the teeming swarms of a population which knows no limits save those imposed by the cruelty of man or the still more pitiless operations of nature. India was not Hellenized; she continued to live her life of 'splendid isolation,' and soon forgot the passing of the Macedonian storm."

From the Macedonian conqueror Mr. Vincent Smith passes on to the Maurya prince Chandragupta, who is supposed as a young man to have seen him, and is related to have worshipped at the twelve altars which, after the mutiny of his army, he erected upon the banks of the Sutlej. Chandragupta became the leader of the revolt in the Panjab against the Macedonian authority; made himself master of the kingdom of Magadha, taking its capital Pataliputra; humbled Seleucus Nicator, whose daughter he married; and "established himself as undisputed supreme lord of at least all Northern India and a large part of Ariana." His son Bindusāra, called by the Greeks by names which seem to be attempts to transcribe the Sanskrit epithet Amitraghāta, "slayer of foes," carried on a correspondence with Antiochus Soter. His grandson Aśoka is generally considered the most liberal and enlightened sovereign that ever sat on a throne in India. His empire comprised,

"in modern terminology, Afghanistan south of the Hindu Kush, Baluchistan, Sind, the valley of Kashmir, Nepal, the lower Himalaya, and the whole of India Proper, except the southern extremity."

Throughout these vast dominions he endeavoured to encourage toleration, religious feeling, respect to parents, kindness to

inferiors, and other virtues. The teaching of this Indian Aurelius was promulgated in edicts engraved on rocks and pillars in an alphabet the key to which was discovered by James Prinsep. There seems to be no doubt that this sovereign, though as a rule tolerant of all religions, was, in the latter part of his life at any rate, a convinced Buddhist. Some may, perhaps, be inclined to think that he carried too far his devotion to the tenets of that religion. He gradually became so imbued with the doctrine of the sanctity of animal life, that he interfered seriously with the liberty of his flesh-eating subjects. On fifty-six days in the year the killing of animals on any pretext was strictly forbidden, and many kinds of animals were protected from slaughter in any circumstances. No doubt these prohibitions, coupled with the institution of officials called "Censors of Piety," gave rise to espionage and oppression of the most odious kind. Mr. Vincent Smith reminds us that Kumārāpāla, sovereign of Gujarat in the twelfth century, who was a pious Jain, and King Harsha of Thanesar, in the seventh century, who at the close of a somewhat sanguinary career became a Buddhist, enforced respect for animal life by severe penalties.

The deeds and doctrines of Aśoka, at any rate, let us hope, since the publication of Mr. Vincent Smith's life of him in the "Rulers of India" series, may be presumed to be known to the general public. But it is doubtful if the Gupta empire, which continued from 320 A.D. to 480 A.D., is known to any but specialists. And yet this empire

"comprised the most populous and fertile countries of Northern India. It extended from the Hooghly on the east to the Jumna and Chambal on the west, and from the foot of the Himalayas on the north to the Narmada (Nerbudda) on the south."

Such, at any rate, were its limits under Samudragupta, warrior, poet, and musician, on whom Mr. Vincent Smith bestows the title of "the Indian Napoleon." The principal authorities for his reign are his coins, and an inscription in Sanskrit verse, containing a panegyric of his achievements, which he caused to be engraved on one of the stone pillars set up by Aśoka six centuries before. He was succeeded by his son Chandragupta II., or Vikramāditya, in whose reign the Chinese pilgrim Fa-hien visited India, giving a favourable picture of the state of the country under this sovereign. We learn from his description of Magadha that

"charitable institutions were numerous, rest-houses were provided on the highways, and the capital possessed an excellent free hospital, endowed by benevolent and educated citizens."

Mr. Vincent Smith considers it probable that India has never been governed better, after the Oriental manner, than it was in the days of Chandragupta Vikramāditya.

One of the tests of the goodness of a government is generally supposed to be the amount of security provided for life and property.

"Fa-hien never has occasion to complain of being stripped by brigands, a misfortune which befell his successor Hiuen Tsang in the seventh century more than once."

It may be confidently asserted that at most periods in the history of India brigands have been a terror to peaceful travellers. We learn from the Pali Jātakas that about the time when Gautama Buddha was preaching his creed, caravans were liable to be "held up" in their journey through unfrequented districts. Nor were matters improved in the twelfth century of our era. In proof of this we extract from a Sanskrit poem of that date a description of an attack by bandits on a caravan, which had taken a forest road, in order to avoid the heavy dues which travellers by the usual routes had to pay:—

"In a few days they reached the entrance of the forest, and when the caravan was encamped in the evening, a female jackal, like a messenger of death, uttered a terrific howl. Thereupon the merchants, who knew what that meant, became apprehensive of an attack by robbers, and the guards on every side took their arms in hand, and the darkness began to advance, like the vanguard of the bandits. Then, in the dead of night, a large force of bandits suddenly fell upon the caravan with uplifted weapons, and surrounded it on all sides. And there followed a storm of fight, with howling bandits for thunderclouds, and the gleam of weapons for lightning flashes, and a rain of blood. At last the bandits, being more powerful, slew the merchant-prince Samudrasena and his followers, and went off with all his wealth."

The above description, though far removed from the domain of sober history, is no doubt true to life.

The fact that such exploits were unusual during the reign of Chandragupta Vikramāditya shows that his government was a well-ordered one. He was a Brahmanical Hindu, but tolerated Buddhism, and took care to avoid, as far as possible, all unnecessary interference with his subjects.

The Gupta empire was overthrown by the barbarous Huns, who ruthlessly oppressed India for three-quarters of a century. Their supremacy was put an end to by a confederacy of Indian princes, who defeated Mihiragula, the Attila of India, about 528 A.D.

Another famous emperor of India was King Harsha of Thanesar, whose grandmother was a Gupta princess. Imperialism, therefore, was in his blood. The authorities for his reign, which lasted from 606 to 648 A.D., are the Chinese traveller Hiuen Tsang, as Mr. Vincent Smith decides to call him, and the historical romance 'Harshacarita; or, the Deeds of Harsha,' which has been translated by Prof. Cowell and Mr. Thomas. This king conquered the whole of Northern India, but was repulsed by Pulikēsin II., the sovereign of the Deccan. His civil administration met with the approval of Hiuen Tsang, though the "gentlemen of the road" flourished in his time, as that enterprising pilgrim found to his cost. After thirty-seven years of warfare, King Harsha was contented to sheathe the sword, and henceforth devoted himself to religion. Like Akbar and many great princes of India, he was a little undecided in his theological opinions, so that at one time he favoured equally Buddhism, the worship of the sun, and of the god Śiva. But his elder brother and his sister were confirmed Buddhists, and he himself, towards the close of his life, was

converted by Hiuen Tsang to the Mahāyāna school of northern Buddhism.

It is clear that Mr. Vincent Smith favours widely extended dominions in India rather than petty states. His sympathies are with "benevolent despotism" rather than "anarchical autonomy." He considers that large political aggregates tend, on the whole, to abate violence and oppression. But it must not be supposed that he does not do full justice to the numerous petty dynasties that, from time to time, flourished in various part of India, more especially from the death of King Harsha until the Muhammadan conquest. The only exception that we have noted is that he tells but little about the dynasties that ruled in Gujarat till near the end of the thirteenth century. And yet their history, as related by Mr. Forbes in his 'Rās Mālā,' is full of interest. Mr. Vincent Smith does not seem to be acquainted with this work, which is founded principally on the chronicle of a Jain monk. Indeed, he does not include the Jain chronicles, of which Prof. Bühler entertained so favourable an opinion, among the sources of Indian history. But Jainism has always been the Cinderella among Indian religions.

Mr. Vincent Smith may claim to have done a work which eminently needed doing. He has succeeded in producing a connected history of ancient India, a feat which at one time seemed chimerical, but which the conscientious labours of many specialists have now rendered possible. It is to be hoped that the authors of manuals of Indian history will take due note of this achievement, and revise their compilations accordingly.

Napoleonic Studies. By J. Holland Rose, Litt.D. (Bell & Sons.)

THIS interesting little volume is a sort of by-product of the many-sided research which Dr. Rose expended on his well-known 'Life of Napoleon I.,' published three years back. He found, as do all historians who have to deal with subjects of such vast bulk, that there were many points which could not be adequately discussed in a foot-note or an appendix, yet were too slightly connected with the main thesis of the history to be dealt with at length in the text. These points are now set forth in a series of essays, whose logical connexion is merely that they are all more or less concerned with some side issue of Napoleon's all-embracing activity. They are of the most diverse character, touching on subjects literary, political, religious, economic, and military.

Probably the most interesting essay to the majority of readers will be that dealing with the Emperor's daily life at St. Helena—a study inspired by a distaste for the views expressed in Lord Rosebery's 'Last Phase.' Some very curious facts emerge in this article, the most notable of them being that there were real and serious plots on foot in 1815-16, and even later, for the liberation of Napoleon from his captivity. It will no longer be possible for those who make themselves the advocates of the Emperor in his quarrel with Sir Hudson Lowe to represent all the governor's precautions for the safety of his captive as

vexatious and objectless. The earliest of these plots is vouched for by an intercepted letter of 1815, where one of Napoleon's agents accounts for 150,000 francs sent to each of four American ports for secret service, and speaks of schemes for getting off the prisoner on a merchant vessel (p. 325). But the more definite plan was one to be carried out by four American whalers, which sailed from Baltimore on June 14th, 1816: elaborate details of it are sent to Sir Pulteney Malcolm, the admiral commanding on the West African station, as well as to Lowe, and there is no wonder that, after receiving them, the governor was nervous for many a month, till he was finally assured that the attempt had miscarried. Napoleon's acute dislike to having his presence at Longwood verified every day by a British officer had undoubtedly something to do with his hopes of escape, and was not mere petulance. The general effect of a perusal of this section of Dr. Rose's work is to convince the reader that the captive would have found plausible grounds for quarrelling with any governor whom the British Government might have sent to St. Helena, even if he had been endowed with the patience of Job and the affability of Mr. Pickwick. It was his cue to pose as a martyr, and he had ample leisure to think out the details of the impersonation, which has deceived half Europe for eighty years, though it has not taken in the judicious observer.

Two papers, 'The Whigs and the French War' and 'The Idealist Revolt against Napoleon,' are mainly concerned with a consideration of the attitude of the English Opposition towards the French Revolution and its later developments. The one deals with the political, the other with the literary opposition. It is to the credit of the men of the pen that they saw and understood the fatal degradation of French enterprise from patriotic self-defence into unscrupulous aggression long before themen of the Senate. Wordsworth, Southey, and Coleridge were not converted from their original Republican sympathies by the horrors of 1793, but they comprehended the inner meaning of the invasion of Switzerland and the *coup d'état* of Brumaire. We may think that their revulsion of feeling came late; but what possible excuse can be made for the obstinate factiousness of the politicians, who deliberately closed their eyes for nearly ten years longer? It is positively sickening to read the nonsense which was uttered by Fox and his followers in the middle period of the great French war. To find Sheridan solemnly asserting in 1800 that Pitt and his Ministry had never, at any period since 1793, had any sincere desire for peace, or made any real attempt to obtain it, is only less monstrous than to read Fox's great speech of May 24th, 1803, in which he declared that the impulse which swayed Addington at the time of the rupture of the Peace of Amiens was territorial greed. Who can now comprehend the mental condition of a statesman who declared that we had made war on Napoleon "for Malta! Malta! plain, bare, naked, Malta! unconnected with any other interest"? And lest we should presume that this perverse blindness to the real causes of the rupture was genuine, a letter of Fox

to Lord Grey (written a few days earlier) acknowledges that "this war must be in some sort supported," and then proceeds to doubt whether it will be better from the tactical point of view to support unreservedly, or to "mix support with blame of the present administration." So, for a party score, the leader of the Opposition proceeded to misrepresent entirely the origins of what he privately confessed to be a necessary war! If anything more immoral and unpatriotic than this should be sought by the historical inquirer, he may find what he wants in the endeavours of the Creeveys and Whitbreads of 1809 to paint the Talavera campaign as a monstrous combination of blunders and disasters, due to the ineptitude of Sir Arthur Wellesley, when (as private correspondence shows) they were in reality fully aware of its true character. But by judicious misrepresentation a case against the general whom the Government delighted to honour could be made out, and the politicians took every advantage of their opportunity. It was the existence of an Opposition of this factious and unscrupulous sort that led Napoleon into his many blunders concerning British domestic politics. Even as late as 1815 he believed that if he had been successful at Waterloo the Whigs would have come into office at once, and would have made peace with him despite all the treaties which bound Britain to the powers of the Continent. In truth, we have paid (and may pay again) a heavy price for maintaining the beauties of the party system!

A short but interesting little essay is that on 'The Ice Incident at Ansterlitz.' Every one knows the story set forth in the imperial Bulletin, and corroborated by Ségur, Marbot, and Lejeune in their memoirs—how a column from the left wing of the routed army tried to escape across the frozen surface of the lake of Satschan, how Napoleon turned a battery against the ice and broke it, and how "thousands of Russians, with their horses, guns, and waggons, were seen slowly settling down into the depths." Dr. Rose has discovered a report from the *Fischmeister*, or overseer of the fisheries of Satschan lake, setting forth the results of draining off the water when the thaw came round. He found at the bottom twenty-eight guns, one hundred and fifty dead horses, but only three human corpses. The column, in short, had been composed of five batteries of artillery, and when the ice was broken the guns were submerged, and dragged the horses with them to the bottom. But the gunners were all able to scramble out, save three unfortunates who had been hit by the French roundshot, or were entangled in the harness of their teams. The loss of human life was, in fact, negligible—three men out of the five hundred or so who must have been riding on or with the guns. Yet every historian has treated the loss by drowning as an important part of the casualties of the allied armies on the fatal 2nd of December.

Whatever may be the side of Napoleon's career in which the reader may be interested, we make bold to say that he will find something new to him within the four hundred pages of this modest little volume. Dr. Rose is to be congratulated on his mastery of a difficult and complicated subject.

The Old Road. By Hilaire Belloc. (Constable & Co.)

MR. BELLOC'S philosophic essay on the ancient Pilgrims' Way is by no means the first attempt to deal with it, but it is conspicuously the best. Mr. Belloc takes his subject very seriously, and in doing so assumes even a pedagogic air. He has firstlies and secondlies; he divides with a scientific air; and he dwells on his points with the emphasis of an expert who is filled with the importance of his theme. There is no reason why this should not be, but it contrasts somewhat oddly with the personal note of his itinerary; as, for example, when he explains how he and his friend stole a boat at St. Katharine's ferry. But this is the mere surface of criticism. The real stuff remains. Mr. Belloc, attracted maybe by the romantic thought of the Pilgrims' Way, set out to traverse it, and found it bulk larger on his hands. This is not merely an account of the old road to the shrine of St. Thomas à Becket, but a proportioned inquiry into the conditions which environ the road. As Mr. Belloc says, the road is among primal things—is probably the most primal of all material things; commerce, religion, the course of civilization—all follow the road. And the Pilgrims' Way happens to be more than the Pilgrims' Way; it was the high road between the gates of England and the mediæval metropolis of England. Stonehenge, Mr. Belloc states, is the culminating point of several confluent ranges, and of these one, the North Downs, leads from the rich west to the Straits of Dover. This was a natural way for travellers landing in England to go to the heart of the southern and more hospitable districts—districts which had been in pre-Christian times celebrated for mineral wealth. There is one reason for the prominence of this road which Mr. Belloc offers, and we fail to appreciate. He seems to explain its importance as due to the racial differentiation between the men of the northern and eastern parts of England and those of the west. Apparently we are asked to believe that voyagers from Gaul and Germany would claim nearer kinship with the dwellers in the west. It seems sufficient to explain the connexion by means of the tin mines and other mineral ores which the Phœnicians worked before the Christian era. It is quite certain that, given the city of Winchester as a capital in Roman days, and even in pre-Roman days, the road from the Continent must find its way from east to west across the south of England. Mr. Belloc's investigation of the causes which connected Canterbury thus with Winchester is acute and thorough—perhaps a little over-thorough. He asks why Dover, as the landing-place and the natural termination of the chalk downs, should not have taken the place of Canterbury, and his answer is adequate:—

"Canterbury, and not some port, is the terminus of the Old Road, on account of the effect of the tide in the Straits of Dover. The bastion of Kent, jutting out into the sharpest current of the narrow seas, distorts and confuses the violent tides of the Channel. Now complexity of tides involves a multiplicity of harbours, and many neighbouring harbours, among which seamen choose as necessity may

drive them, involve a common centre inland. That is the whole of my argument."

And that is also, incidentally, an excellent specimen of Mr. Belloc's usually admirable style. But if Canterbury was made in the first place by the sea, so also was Winchester, being in the direct line from the mouth of the Seine. And so between the capital and the seaport the road grew and became populous. It was not until a much later period, and that by accident only, that it became identified with the pilgrimage to a shrine; but that accident strengthened the traditions of the road and its importance. Mr. Belloc writes interestingly on these two towns:—

"Each was Roman; each occupied much the same area; from each radiated a scheme of Roman roads; upon each the history of Roman Britain is silent; each first appears recorded in the story of the pirate invasions and of the conversion of England after the dissolution of the Imperial scheme. Such were the two towns which answered each other like peaks over the rich belt of South England. The one the king's town, the other the primate's—the political and the ecclesiastical capitals of all those natural and dark centuries."

With the rise of a new metropolis in the Thames the road began to decay, and the conversion of England from Popish rule was its final death-blow. For hundreds of years it has passed out of use, and, in places, out of knowledge.

Mr. Belloc and companions set forth to trace it, to rediscover it, one dark December day. Of the whole distance of 120 miles 60 per cent. is known, and 40 per cent. uncertain. It was to identify the uncertain that the pilgrimage was made, and it was undoubtedly an interesting progress. Mr. Belloc modestly does not claim to have entirely succeeded. Ordnance maps, being guided by tradition, are not always trustworthy, and it behoved the travellers to take their own judgment at times. Had it not been for three things, Mr. Belloc thinks that the road might very well have vanished from the land long since, and left not a track behind. But, as has been seen, the Canterbury pilgrimage long kept it open; then the turnpike system of the eighteenth century aided; and finally, and above all, the chalk. Chalk does not invite the cultivator, and so the North Downs were not likely to be ploughed over; impressions wear deep into chalk; and in the chalk lie the records of our ancestors, which have long since faded from sand or clay. Mr. Belloc, therefore, had the benefit of the chalk, and he also laid down for his guidance certain "habits" of the road, as, for example, that it never turns a sharp corner if possible, it always keeps to the southern slope, it climbs no higher than need be, and the like. Relying on these guides, then, and his own observation, rather than on the Ordnance maps, he has replanned the course of this ancient way. Naturally, we cannot follow him the whole length of his pilgrimage, but one or two points suggest themselves. It seems pretty certain that the road descended St. Catherine's Hill at Guildford to the present ferry, not to an ancient ford at Shalford. This route would be in perfect alignment with the continuation of the path through the Chantries Wood and to St. Martha's; and, as Mr.

Belloc knows, the road never deviated without a good reason. The depth of the river Wey could not have been a reason, for even in prehistoric times it could not have been, as Mr. Kipling says, "more than five times bigger then." Mr. Belloc confesses himself puzzled why, in descending from St. Martha's on Albury, the road turns to the left:—

"It is a difficulty we cannot pretend to have solved. The trail for once goes to the damp and northward side of a hill, the hill on which stands Weston Wood. It is an exception to an otherwise universal rule, and an exception for which no modern conditions can account."

This is, perhaps, exalting the rule into something more than its proper significance. But if Mr. Belloc continues to require the fulfilment of his stringent conditions, we would suggest that the road did not go down upon Albury at all, but followed what is now a field-path, in a direct line between St. Martha's and Weston Wood. Thus no deviation would have taken place, and the problem would be solved. There is no doubt that the road runs by the Irvingite church in Albury Park, and probably passes the house and reaches Shere by the Chantry bridge, as Mr. Belloc suggests; but there is a pathway through Albury Park, known as the Pilgrims' Path, which leads to Shere Heath. However, all difficulty ceases when the road emerges on the highway, and climbs the downs once more by the chalk of Colekitchen Lane. Thence it is set forth-right for Dorking. Incidentally we may note that where both the road and Mr. Belloc have been wobbling, it is sand and not chalk. If Mr. Belloc has not recovered beyond doubt all the road, he has done good service to it. As we have said, his style is admirable, a little elaborate, and often distinguished; and Mr. William Hyde's illustrations to this very handsome book are gems. He has the secret of getting at the spirit of landscape with a fine economy of means. So we have a model affair of its kind.

NEW NOVELS.

The Edge of Circumstance. By Edward Noble. (Blackwood & Sons.)

THIS is a book of altogether remarkable and outstanding merit. It is a novel of a sort which does not always reach the reviewer even once in a year. The author's name is not known to us, but if he can turn out other books as good as 'The Edge of Circumstance' Mr. Conrad has a formidable rival. Mr. Noble is not so fine a craftsman as Mr. Conrad. It may even be that this is his first book, though, if that be so, he has shown extraordinary literary ability and facility. He writes of the sea, of life on a cargo tramp, which he appears to know from truck to keelson, in its veriest details and its broad tendencies. But the story is also concerned, and deeply, with life in the counting-houses of shipowners in Cardiff, and its principal character is a Jewish partner in such a firm of an utterly unscrupulous sort. The drawing of this character is masterly, a very subtle piece of work. But in their way the portraits of a certain Scotch engineer and a simple steamer captain are as good; and this is striking proof

of the ability of the author, for the types are as widely separate as the poles. Among other things the story is a powerful indictment of the conditions and circumstances which are driving British sailors off the sea at the present moment. It is a passionate assertion of the superiority of the English seaman over the "Dutchmen" and "Dagoes" who are taking his place in British ships. In these respects the book is powerful and admirable. But, apart from that, it is a piece of literature.

The Dark Ship. By Vincent Brown. (Duckworth & Co.)

'A MAGDALEN'S HUSBAND' suggested the influence of Mr. Hardy; the present volume owes very much to Mr. Meredith; a third will, perhaps, tell us a good deal of the author himself. 'The Dark Ship' is full of cleverness of the thoughtful kind: it contains some witty and well-turned phrases; it shows real observation, and is rich in characterization. But it is rather a piece of carefully finished character-analysis than a story. As a novel it lacks the binding thread of narrative. It is a fine thing for an author to avoid the sin of banality; but subtlety is a dangerous goal, as more than one talented English writer of fiction has discovered. Yet one is unfeignedly glad to be able to say of any new novel, as one may of this, that it holds no single carelessly written or slipshod line between its covers. Its workmanship is thorough, and worthy of all respect.

Dr. Luke. By Norman Duncan. (Hodder & Stoughton.)

WITH the decay of what was called the kailyard school of fiction in England there sprang up a similar school, in which the backgrounds chosen were outlying parts of empire in place of Scottish villages. Mr. Duncan is now a well-known exponent in this school of art, in which the qualities most valued and most noticeable are fluency and emotionality. This book is rich in both, and should find favour among admirers of its class. To others, again, its forced pathos and emotional verbiage will appear almost nauseous. For such this story is, of course, not intended. Mr. Duncan's writing has a glib and specious enthusiasm, a sort of verbose tenacity about it, which by the innocent is likely to be thought literary. The reviewer is unable to find anything in the book to praise, except the facts that it has nothing morally unwholesome about it, and that it is concerned with open-air life in a distant part of Labrador. There is no apparent reason why the author should not turn out really good work, if he would lay aside affectation, and set himself sternly against the propagation of mawkish sentimentality.

The Fight. By Sybil Creed. (Blackwood & Sons.)

IT is frequently asserted that women are capable of showing greater pitilessness than men. Miss Creed displays remarkable pitilessness in this long, thoughtful, clever story. It is the tale of a girl's rise after fighting against squalid circumstances and sordid men to a position of ease and to

happiness. We find good work here: sober, restrained writing, genuine characterization, and consistent thoughtfulness. There is no humour, however, and there is a complete absence of tolerance, of geniality, and of the mellow sympathy which can lend dignity, and even sweetness, to the most squalid material. There is a kind of animus—at least, a bitterness—shown in the author's contrasts of men and women. Her story lacks relief, but it is sincere and serious. It is not pleasant reading, but it is respectable work.

Miss Brent of Mead. By Christabel R. Coleridge. (Isbister & Co.)

IT is hard upon Annora Brent that the existence of a disreputable father and his second family should be sprung upon her, when she has barely sufficient for the maintenance of Mead, her great-aunts, and herself. Fortunately, she is a young lady of mild and proper sentiments, who only weeps because she cannot feel filial affection for her hitherto unknown and erring parent, while she extends the hand of sisterhood to her charlatan German half-brother and two uninteresting girls. Moreover, she has a staunch supporter in her lover, Geoffrey Brent, destined from the first chapter to marry his cousin, and to redeem the family honour and fortunes. Iris Cunningham, a second-rate little person, who works for a philanthropic lady of fashion, and is shrewd enough to make a virtue of necessity, both in her circumstances and in the disposition of her affections, is the cleverest study in character that the book contains. It is a pleasant, old-fashioned story, and Miss Coleridge has managed to invest the old house of Mead and the old ladies who live in it with a fragrance and charm of their own.

The Eagle's Shadow. By James Branch Cabell. (Heinemann.)

IN reading 'The Eagle's Shadow' one is reminded of Goethe's distich, which, indeed, would serve as a fairly sufficient criticism of the book:—

Willst du schon zierlich erscheinen und bist nicht
sicher? Vergebens.
Nur aus vollendeter Kraft blicket die Anmuth
hervor.

Mr. Cabell strives to attain ease and grace in that vein of light comedy of which Mr. Henry Harland is for the moment the most popular master, but the best that can be said for him is that he does not fail very egregiously. He has occasionally happy turns of phrase, his epigrams are now and then tolerable, and his dialogue is, on the whole, amusing. But his attempts at elegance are often rather awkward and his familiarity inept, and the essence of a reader's enjoyment in writing of this kind is that he should feel secure of the author's good taste and lightness of touch. The narrative itself, in spite of an infusion of exciting incident, is of course subordinate to the manner of narration; we know from the beginning that merit and wealth, each being much in love with the other, are bound to come together eventually, and our curiosity as to how this is to be accomplished is never very keen. The plot, however, is entertainingly enough developed, and there

is an air of good spirits about the whole thing that is not without attraction. The atmosphere is distinctly American.

The Transgression of Andrew Vane. By Guy Wetmore Carryl. (Heinemann.)

GOETHE has supplied a criticism of 'The Eagle's Shadow,' and he might give a motto for 'The Transgression of Andrew Vane.' "Denn alle Schuld rächt sich auf Erden" is the burden of this rather disagreeable, but undeniably clever novel. If the theory be true that men of irredeemably evil and iniquitous nature can have no offspring, then the foundation of this book would fall to pieces, or we should at least be spared the singularly repulsive incident which forms the subject of its prologue, for Radwalader, the villain of the piece, is about as pernicious a catiff as Iago himself. But if we admit this initial incident—and it certainly does strike us as highly improbable—we must confess that the plot is very ingeniously worked out, and the interest rises in intensity to the end. Paris is the scene of the story, but America claims most of its characters, and the author evidently writes with knowledge, if not altogether with approbation, of his countrymen's life in their terrestrial paradise. Andrew Vane, the resolute, level-headed, but inexperienced youth, who is temporarily led astray in that city of seductions, is a good study of character, and several of the other men are well drawn; the women are not, we think, so successful. The author's purpose seems sincere and his teaching is sound, and yet the book somehow fails to inspire sympathy. It lacks something, and while its merits are sufficient to make us judge it by an unusually high standard, it does not wholly satisfy the demands it thus raises.

A Japanese Nightingale. By Onoto Watanna. (Constable & Co.)

THIS is a curious and, on the whole, not ill-conceived story, dealing with a phase of life common enough in the Far East. The gist of it is the love at first sight—love of a sort—on the part of a tall American for a little delicate daughter of Japan whom he sees dancing in the light of the full moon at a native entertainment. She sang, as she danced, with her body rather than with her feet, "music unheard in any land save the Orient—all the notes minors, piercing, sweet, melancholy—terribly beautiful." The extract is a good instance of the writer's style. The girl—Oyuki (Snow) is her name—was not, however, a pure Japanese; her father was an Englishman; but her characteristics, apart from a tinge of blueness in her eyes and glints of gold in her black hair, are entirely those of the Dawnland. The American, Jack Bigelow, A.B., is not her only admirer; a theatrical manager on a speculative tour sees money in her dainty form and charming gesture, but she will not listen to him, and her proprietor—she is a geisha—cannot make her. On the other hand, she is quite willing to become Bigelow's "wife—not for ever—jus' for liddle bit while," and a "nakoda" (*sic*) is soon found to suggest terms—"three hundred yen per down and fifteen yen each end per week. Soach a cheap price for a wife." The Japanese marriage, "a quiet

little tea-drinking ceremony," took place, but not until after the damsel had been lost and found. It was not altogether a happy ménage, the little "wife's" behaviour, her frequent absences, and her apparent greed for money and presents being irreconcilable with her loving, dainty, innocent ways. The secret of all this is a self-sacrifice of a peculiarly Japanese character, the revelation of which and the tragedy involved in it form the story, which ends happily enough for the principal personages in it. The book is pervaded by the somewhat sickly and altogether unreal sentimentality, in itself not in the least Japanese, characteristic of so much present-day literature on Japan, and the author does not appear to have much real knowledge of the scene of her story. The broken English is not that of the country—unless it has altogether changed of late years—"nakoda" is constantly printed for *nakodo* (a go-between), "zashiki" for *zashiki* (a room); *anata* is rendered "thou," not, as it should be, "you"; and *kuruma* is always given as "kurumma" (*jinriksha*). The illustrations in colour call for no particular remark, but the printing of each page with decorative pictorial subjects of a purely Japanese character in faint grey—reminding one of the illuminated MSS. and calligraphed story-books so much affected in the mid-period of Tokugawa rule—is a novelty, and a very attractive one. The volume is altogether a pretty example of the printer's art and the writer's talent.

The White Lady of the Zenana. By Dr. Helen Bouchier. (Drane.)

THIS study is evidently from life. The plot is of the slightest. A young lady of Bayswater, who has led a narrow existence in the house of her father, a "crammer" for Indian examinations, marries an Indian barrister of native race. The disillusion she encounters when she joins her husband in India, the absolute seclusion and loss of European society which meet her aspirations for a wider life, the incompatible tempers and "modes of thought" of her Indian companions—all make a sad narrative of slow-growing miserable antagonism to the husband, who on his side is almost as much to be pitied. His offences are all due to the social pressure exercised by his autocratic old father, an ex-Nabob of the highest Mohammedan lineage, and his father's friends. The best character is a slave girl, Taj Bee, whose fearful death in the harem is the penalty of her endeavour to assist Hazel's or "Hazari Begum's" escape. This is effected in the end by a sufficient English champion.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Wellington's Operations in the Peninsula, 1808-14. By Capt. Lewis Butler, late King's Royal Rifle Corps. 2 vols. (Fisher Unwin.)—This work is intended, as its author tells us, "to give a sketch of the Peninsular War to those who have not leisure to study Napier's incomparable classic, and to furnish certain points of military detail which were omitted, or at least not prominently brought forward, by him."

It may be described as a good *précis* of Napier, showing also traces of information drawn from Marbot and Thiebault (untrustworthy gentlemen both of them), Foy,

Blakeney, De Gonneville, Tomkinson's 'Diary,' Moore-Smith's 'Life of Lord Seaton,' the Wellington Supplementary Despatches, and a limited number of other volumes. Of study of the really important modern French works on the Peninsular War, such as Balagny's 'Napoléon en Espagne' or Clerc's 'Campagne des Pyrénées,' there is no trace, and it is also evident that the author has not opened the old Spanish sources—not to speak of more modern works like Arceche and Soriano da Luz. It is really hopeless to attempt to write the history of the great war on a basis of Napier alone. Not merely have hundreds of his statements been proved inaccurate, as is inevitable with histories written before all the documents became available, but also we have in 1904 got beyond Napier's way of envisaging the facts of European politics. No person who has studied history believes any longer that Napoleon was a benevolent altruist, deliberately misunderstood by aristocrats, or that Canning and Castlereagh were malignant idiots, or that Sir John Moore was infallible, or that most Spaniards were futile and factious windbags. To our unfeigned regret we find that Capt. Butler is still under the sway of Napier's theories on such points. He finds no more to say against Napoleon's vile treachery at Bayonne than that the Emperor's policy in interfering in Spain "is not in all respects to be defended." He holds that he was not led into the matter by his deliberate choice, but "forced on by a rapid succession of unforeseen circumstances." Finally he expresses the moral verdict that Bonaparte "offered the Spaniards a really good government," and only miscalculated in that he failed to see that a people might prefer ancestral misrule to a good administration forced on them from without. Such views are conceivable in a Whig politician writing in 1828, but incomprehensible when displayed by an historian writing in 1904.

As to the Spaniards and their feelings toward France, the following sentences may suffice to show Capt. Butler's conception of the situation:—

"They regarded the English and French respectively very much in the way that Liberal Unionists to-day regard their Conservative allies and Liberal opponents. Circumstances compelled them to act with the English, but they did so unwillingly and in a spirit of arrogant contempt. Their leanings were towards the French, with whom they would gladly have been reunited."

It must be confessed that they succeeded in disguising this affection for France pretty successfully at Saragossa and certain other places. But, seriously, Napoleon was no less distasteful to the Spanish Liberals, as a military despot, than he was to the Spanish Conservatives, as the Pope's gaoler and the suppressor of the Inquisition.

Apart from politics, this book gives an admirable analysis of Napier; the reader will find most of his purple passages duly excerpted—the charge of the Fusilier Brigade at Albuera, the description of the great Breach at Badajoz, the picture of the British army descending into the plain of the Ebro in 1813. But the very faithfulness of the *précis* secures the preservation of Napier's errors as well as of his excellences. A few examples may suffice. One of Sir William's most cruel libels on the Spaniards was that the greater part of La Romana's division was captured at the battle of Espinosa, took service in the French army, and surrendered, still 4,000 strong, to the Russians in the Moscow retreat. As a matter of fact, no such capture took place at Espinosa, and the troops which were taken by the Russians in 1812 were a number of Spanish battalions, left in Denmark when La Romana escaped in 1808, which had never had the chance before of quitting the French service. Belvedere's army, which Soult beat at Gamonal, did

not consist of "the picked troops of Spain," but of raw Estremaduran levies, with only four or five regular battalions mixed with them. Castaños's rout at Tudela was not "accelerated by the appearance of Ney's cavalry," which never came near the field. Ney's corps was being sought for in vain by Lannes on the following day. In the account of Talavera, Napier's two old errors, long ago detected, are still retained. The first is that in the great cavalry charge the German Hussars did not cross the ravine and attack the French squares, but drew up. This was refuted by letters of several survivors of the charge in Beamish's 'History of the German Legion.' The second is that the 48th Regiment alone saved Sherbrooke's broken division, especially the Guards. It is certain that four battalions took part in retrieving the day, and that Napier defrauded the 2nd Battalion of the 24th, the 2nd Battalion of the 31st, and the 1st Battalion of the 45th Regiments of their due, though they lost 30 per cent. of their men in saving the Guards at the moment when the 48th was rallying the German Legion. The statement of the French strength and losses at Corunna is another instance of error traceable to Napier. Soult, as the morning-state of the 2nd Corps for January 15th shows, had not "20,000 men and a numerous artillery," but 15,000 men and precisely 11 guns. He lost not 3,000 men, but about 1,000 killed and wounded and 157 prisoners. The divisional reports of the French army make this absolutely clear. Soult himself grossly understated his casualties, but the figures given in by the regiments are not to be doubted. At Busaco we are told that Masséna "intended that Ney and Regnier should assault the British position simultaneously." This is precisely what he did not do, as his detailed orders for the attack direct that Ney is not to join in till Regnier has won the crest of the ridge and got the English in close combat. Nor were "the French corps commanders unaware of the fact that the main body of the Allies were concealed behind the sky line." In a note to Masséna on the night before the battle, Regnier informed his chief that Wellington was in force, just out of sight, as he had learnt from deserters. Regnier, by the way, was always sending useful information to the commander-in-chief; Ney, ever sulky, wrote very little; nothing contrasts more markedly than the size of the files of correspondence from the two in the French archives. Passing on to Fuentes d'Oñoro, we note that the British losses are understated: those of the Light Division—not very important ones, however—are not included in the "235 killed, 1,234 wounded, and 317 missing," given by Capt. Butler; somehow or other they got left out of Wellington's first report, which is complete for the rest of the army. But the French losses were not merely "probably rather greater"; Fririon, chief of the staff, signs a document giving them in detail as 2,844, i.e., half as much again as Wellington's. At Albuera Soult had not been "joined by Dessolles's division, whose headquarters were at Madrid." Its headquarters were at Cordova, and only two regiments had joined the Marshal. At Arroyo dos Molinos it was a French brigade of six battalions, not of two, that Hill caught and destroyed. How could two battalions have given 1,000 prisoners and some 600 or 800 killed and wounded?

But we must not run on too far into details; only let it be noted that before taking Napier's facts as established, any modern writer ought to verify them. If he does not, he will be continually lapsing into mistakes.

The statistics of regimental and divisional numbers frequently given by Capt. Butler are useful and interesting; not so the maps, which are slight and rough—almost as bad as

Napier's — and often illegible also, which Napier's (with all their faults) are not.

The Marchioness of Londonderry imports a fine warmth of advocacy into her study of *Robert Stewart, Viscount Castlereagh* (Humphreys). She also alludes so frequently to current events that it would be possible to construct a substantial political creed out of her historical researches. On the whole, however, hers is an able and timely vindication of a most unfortunate statesman. The obloquy attaching to Lord Castlereagh's memory is mainly due to his association with the repressive legislation of the last years of his life, and we cannot help thinking that Lady Londonderry dismisses his introduction of the Six Acts somewhat lightly. "For him, as for the Duke of Wellington," she writes, "reform at that time spelt revolution." No doubt; but they were both wrong. So far from reform having been identical with revolution, concession to it proved to be the only means by which upheaval could be averted. Otherwise Lord Castlereagh was a fairly sagacious politician, and certainly a most honest and laborious one. Even if he carried the Union, as Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, by none too scrupulous means — and here again Lady Londonderry seems too prone to extenuate — he meant it to be followed immediately by a measure of Catholic Emancipation. He was an able Secretary for War. Through his influence Sir Arthur Wellesley was appointed to the army in Portugal, and the minister upheld him through good and evil report. We have that great soldier's evidence that the Walcheren expedition would not have been the bungle that it was if Castlereagh's orders had been followed and Antwerp seized. Again, when he was Foreign Secretary, his policy bore a much closer resemblance to Canning's than Miss Martineau and other Whig historians are disposed to admit, and he never became the dupe of the Holy Alliance. The arrangements of the Congress of Vienna were far from ideal, particularly in the treatment of Poland, but a paper quoted by Lady Londonderry shows that Castlereagh felt that the financial position of England was not such as to justify a war with Russia, and therefore reluctantly acquiesced in it. "Brave politically as well as personally" was a parliamentary verdict upon him, and it explains his influence over the House of Commons, though he was a poor speaker, incapable, according to the same authority, "of uttering anything but the meanest matter in the most wretched language." The documents now quoted for the first time by Lady Londonderry are not of great importance, but then the world has already had twelve volumes of Castlereagh correspondence inflicted upon it. He had none of Canning's literary skill, yet his integrity excuses his inelegance.

Very pleasant to the eye is the sumptuous reissue of the *Diary and Letters of Madame D'Arblay* (1778-1840), the first volume of which has just appeared (Macmillan). The new edition, which is based on the seven volumes issued by Henry Colburn in the forties, contains the introduction by the original editor, Charlotte Frances Barrett, daughter of Fanny Burney's younger sister Charlotte; but, with few exceptions, Mrs. Barrett's biographical notes have been discarded for others, "at once more modern, more numerous, and not exclusively biographical, which have been written for this edition by Mr. Austin Dobson." The illustrations, which include autographs and contemporary portraits and views, are many and well chosen. The material of the original seven volumes has been redistributed into six, to which Mr. Dobson has added appendixes consisting of extracts, inedited letters, &c., too lengthy to be printed in the notes. A specially commendable feature is the index

which is to accompany each volume, taking in vol. vi. the form of a general index to the entire work. The book is produced in a style creditable alike to the liberality and the good taste of the publishers. On the merits of the editorial work judgment must be reserved till such time as the publication is further advanced.

CALENDARS AND CHARTERS.

Calendar of the Patent Rolls: Edward II., 1324-1327. (Stationery Office.)—The exceptionally small bulk of this volume is accounted for by the fact that it has to cover only the short gap remaining in the calendar of the Rolls from 1272 to the middle of the fourteenth century. On the forging of this last link in the chain the Record Office may congratulate itself, for it marks the satisfactory progress of the enterprise. It can hardly be said that the political history of the closing years of Edward II. receives fresh illustration from these pages, for the 'Fodera' and 'Parliamentary Writs' had already made accessible their information upon this point; but the usual variety of subjects dealt with, from maritime trade to the descent of manors, deserves careful study. We have mention of galleys from Genoa and from Venice visiting our shores, and men of Southampton and of Wight being slain by the crews of the latter in one of those sudden affrays that were too common along the coast. Apart from the normal peril of piracy and wreck, we read of a Flemish pilgrim ship being boarded in time of truce at Whitby by men who slew the "master of the ship, the mariners thereof, nine merchants of Scotland, sixteen pilgrims of Scotland, and thirteen women who were therein, carried away the goods therein and abandoned the ship."

Trading and fishing were at times combined, for we find four Bayonne ships coming to Southampton with goods, and then going to Yarmouth "to fish for herring, and to buy corn and victuals, to take to Bayonne and Bordeaux." The wreck of a Flemish ship on the Norfolk coast reveals the fact that it was going from Boston to Swine with a cargo of lead and wool. King Athelstan makes an unexpected appearance in a claim by the Archbishop of York to exercise the king's right of prize within the port of Hull, that sovereign having granted, it seems, to his predecessor "all liberties in the water of Hull which heart could think or eye could see"! The growing wealth of the Dispensers is shown by entries relating to their acquirement of lands, and in the early days of 1325 the mother of Roger de Mortimer, "the king's rebel," suspected of connivance in his schemes, is removed from Wales, for safe custody, to Elstow nunnery. As the danger to the king increases, he resorts to desperate measures, and the list of criminals who are pardoned (Sept. 28th, 1326) on condition of serving in his cause is long. Mr. Black, who is mainly responsible for this volume, appears to have done his work well, and to have devoted much care to the laborious index. But under the useful heading of "Charters recited" he omits the most important, which is a confirmation by Henry II. of an early fine. Nor does he identify "Ragelea," to which the charter relates, though it is clearly Ragley, Warwickshire, in the heart of the Abbot of Evesham's land. We have noticed a few other points which it may be worth while to mention: "Leleseye" is Lindsey, Suffolk, not Lawshall; "Fallardeston" is Falstone, Wilts; and "Leyre" must be Layer Marney, Essex, and not any place in Leicestershire. "Wiggepet" is now represented by Rockels farm. The two distinct Honours of Peverel are indexed as one, and in Sussex Atherington is strangely confused with Aldington. It is much to be desired that abstracts of charters of an

earlier period, such as that of Geoffrey Fitz Piers, should have some group heading, similar to that of "Charters recited."

Calendar of Letter-Books of the City of London: Letter-Book F. (Printed for the Corporation.)—As 'Letter-Book F' covers the period 1337-52, the clash of arms resounds from its pages. Ships and men were found by the City at the king's call, even though grudgingly, Edward being further called upon to promise that the grant should not be made a precedent, in 1337. The City's contingents consisted of armed men and archers, in the proportion, apparently, of two to three, when the force was a mixed one. The fully-armed man was required to have "haketton, plates, bacinets with visors, and gauntlets of plate," and he fought, apparently, with a lance or pike. This heavy infantry was specially the force raised from the towns. The long tale of wrangling between Crown and City over its contingents and its contributions is broken by several episodes of interest. In 1337 the citizens regained their monopoly of trade as against merchant strangers, only to lose it again in 1351. In 1349 the City was in the throes of the Black Death, and was striving to suppress the consequent rise in the prices of commodities and of labour. An important institutional change was made in 1351, when the members of the Common Council were elected by the mysteries or guilds, instead of by the wards, but this method of election was not again resorted to till 1376. The German Hanse, weights and measures, and the coinage are amongst the matters to which entries in this volume relate. It also includes a list of mayors and sheriffs of London down to its own date, and certain records of Delivery of Ingfangtheof which are carried down to 1409. The usual careful index adds to the value of the work; but we are somewhat surprised to find the editor, Dr. Sharpe, omitting the text of documents on the ground that M. Jules Delpit printed them in his 'Collection Générale des Documents Français qui se trouvent en Angleterre.'

Recueil des Chartes de l'Abbaye de Cluny. Tome VI. (Paris, Imprimerie Nationale.)—The great collection of charters relating to the mother-house of the Cluniac Order, which was originally formed by M. Auguste Bernard, and has been completed and revised by M. Alexandre Bruel, is continued in this massive volume from 1211 to 1300. A few omissions in earlier volumes are also here made good. The preface explains how the archives of the famous abbey have found their way to the MS. Department of the Bibliothèque Nationale, one missing cartulary having been at last successfully claimed by its authorities in 1902 after a ten years' contest with the local public library. A useful list is provided of the various MS. collections in the department which contain the documents. As we have to wait for a seventh and final volume to obtain an index to the whole, it is difficult to discover how many of the documents relate to Great Britain. We have noted, however, some two dozen; but the more important of these were printed by the late Sir George Duckett in the volumes he devoted to the abbey's records. The remainder chiefly relate to the summons to chapters-general at Cluny; the Prior of Bermondsey laments the heavy demands upon his house in 1238; and we read of the indebtedness of Lenton Priory in 1244. Some of the texts employed for this collection seem to be corrupt, to judge from the appearance of Offord Cluny as "Esford Cluny" in a document of 1234. It is surely, however, some one's punctuation that has combined an archdeacon of Huntingdon and a prior of Thetford as "Gileberto, archidiacono; Huntedo, priore de Thetfordia."

CHRISTMAS BOOKS.

MR. ROBERT LEIGHTON, in *The Other Fellow* (Melrose), has attempted, he tells us, something "between the ordinary book of schoolboy adventure and the mature novel for grown-up readers." The present example is a long detective story, well told and of undoubted ingenuity, though it is ingenious rather in the process of conviction than in any hesitation the reader can feel as to the result. The rough claimant who tries to stand in the shoes of the heir he has murdered is from the first self-convicted, though an intricate web of circumstance baffles the pursuit. Percy Saintsbury is clever as a youthful Sherlock Holmes, and the coroner is an able official. But he should not have allowed the gipsy to repeat the words of the oath—that is Scotch, not English practice.

With *Richard the Fearless*, by Paul Creswick, is published by Mr. Nister in London, by Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co. in New York, and printed in Bavaria. Well printed, too, we may acknowledge. This cosmopolitan effort sets forth the story of a cosmopolitan hero, Richard Cœur de Lion. The author has known how to avail himself of an exciting chapter of the history of chivalry, though with 'The Talisman' in our minds we feel that more might have been made of the theme. Mr. Creswick's Kenneth is one Peter of Lincoln, the son of Richard by an early secret marriage, and he shares with Blondel, whose song is certainly not one that would have appealed to the Angevin monarch, the exploit of relieving his father from the dungeon of Dürstein. This is taking a liberty with history; but without such licence how could poor romancers mould their situations? It is odd to call the Emperor Henry VI. King of Austria, which had been made a dukedom by his father, but not absolutely inaccurate, perhaps.

Mr. Manville Fenn could not write a story that would be uninteresting, but he is not at his best in *Marcus, the Young Centurion* (same publishers). Marcus is the son of a Roman general, who has retired from service at the outset of the tale, and whose principal care, like that of Norval's father, is to keep his son at home. Indeed, he goes so far as to prohibit his instruction in arms by the old soldier-servant who has shared his own campaigns. When he makes up his quarrel with Caius Julius (?), and joins him in an attack on the Gauls, he gives strict orders to Marcus and Serge to remain at the villa. But martial ardour is too much for domestic obedience, and the pair, with an excellent dog, Lupus, whom every boy will admire, follow the army and fall in with adventures to their hearts' content. The conversations between the young warrior and his squire are somewhat tedious, and the writer's scholarship is occasionally at fault. Certainly war-chariots were not in use on the Roman side in Cesar's time. There are several printers' errors.

The Cinematograph Train, and other Stories (Brimley Johnson), is one of the annual nonsense books that are hard to qualify. They are, perhaps, best regarded as manuals for the grown-up story-teller, though the audience, no doubt, would inquire whether the narrative were "true." Yet Mr. G. E. Farrow's work indicates a pleasant fancy, and the modern child may feel no inconsistency in the fairy business being transacted at Earl's Court. We like baking-powder as the fuel of aerial journeys, and rejoice in the discomfiture of Giant Mammon. But would children who could read care about this sort of irony?

The Golden Thread. By Tom Gallon. (Nash).—The extravagance of Mr. Tom Gallon's "story of a stolen Christmas" is redeemed by a certain element of freshness and

by the pathos of his youthful heroine. Janetta is a simple-minded child of fourteen, overweighted with the cares of her "family," of which her father is by far the largest and most helpless baby. She leads her charges trustfully away from the inconvenient landlords and creditors of London, and plants herself and them in a large country house, full of disreputable and rowdy people, in which she imagines she has taken furnished rooms. Given Janetta's intelligence and previous experience, these and many of her proceedings are improbable, and the manner in which she converts her young host to better ways, and is left at her tender age holding him by a golden thread of love, is suggestive of strained sentiment. She is, however, an attractive little figure, and her absent-minded and childlike parent is a delightful study.

So happily wedded are pictures and verses in the love-story of *Tuffy and the Merboo* (Brimley Johnson) that one is not surprised to find that both brush and pen are wielded by that daintily humorous artist Phyllis Gotch. Tuffy, the proud offspring, as his mother reminds him, "of an incubator bird," seeks and finds his bride in the water-world (where, too, we meet with a new philological specimen, "nosing," to "inquire with the nose!"). It is difficult to convey any idea of the peculiar charm of this witty fantasy.

John Finnemore's *Fairy Stories from the Little Mountains* (Sunday School Union) seem to breathe the very atmosphere of the Welsh hills whence they originate. One of the five fairy stories in this recent addition to the "Red Nursery" series, 'The Story of Black John's Harp,' is partly founded on an old Welsh legend.

Jack's Baby, by Blanche Atkinson, in the same series, a wholesome story with a happy ending, will please children of about eight or nine years old.

Messrs. Anthony Treherne send a variety of booklets for which space should certainly be found in baby's library—for what babe could withstand the joys of *Ten Little Nigger Boys* as retold and illustrated by Montagu St. Lo and Reginald Rigby, or of *The Flap Jack*, by Jean Archer, the big blue rabbit with scarlet eyes which led little Puffin de Bligh such a terrible dance because he dubbed him "slow coach"? The odd shape of the "stump" books and the quaint little clasp which encloses them would attract the bairns in the first case; but further pleasure will be derived from the clever coloured illustrations and amazing adventures described therein.

LOCAL HISTORY.

Life and Letters at Bath in the Eighteenth Century (Heinemann) is a translation of 'Une Ville d'Eaux Anglaise au XVIII. Siècle,' which was reviewed at length in No. 4008 of the *Athenæum*. The translation is well done, and we should not be surprised to learn that it is the work of the author. An English writer would not disregard the idiom of his tongue by personifying the eighteenth century, which is quite permissible in French, but has a ludicrous effect when, on p. 3, we read that, "though the eighteenth century laid out Bath," "it neither created nor discovered the town." With a slight, but necessary change the French words could be rendered into unimpeachable English. Yet the translation is not half so defective as the preface. A man of far less capacity than Mr. Austin Dobson could have penned a better outline of the contents. The truth is that Prof. Barbeau's book does not require an introducer to those who, unfortunately for themselves, cannot read it in the original. Has Mr. Dobson ever visited Bath? If personally acquainted with the city, he has done both it and himself an

injustice by writing, "It arose gradually; it progressed [sic] through a century of unexampled prosperity; it sank again to the level of an ordinary county town." We give Mr. Dobson the benefit of the doubt, and assume his utter ignorance, of which, as Rivarol wrote, he should not take an undue advantage, contenting ourselves with the comment that Bath is more prosperous now than it has ever been, that the number of visitors who seek to regain health there is larger than in olden days, while more amusements are provided than in the past. There is a difference, however, which is not discreditable. Gaming-houses are now unknown, as they are elsewhere in this country; public morals are no longer outraged, as they were in the days of "unexampled prosperity," to use Mr. Dobson's words; while this "ordinary county town," to use his words again, is as lively during the long season from October till May as any of the bepraised health resorts on the Continent. Had Mr. Dobson been a careful reader of this journal, he would have noted, what Prof. Barbeau could not have done, as he wrote before the event, that the office of Master of the Ceremonies has been revived this year, and that it is now filled with remarkable success by Major Simpson.

In our review of the French version we mentioned that a few slips had been made, and we think that they ought to have been corrected in this translation. For instance, on p. 146 of the original and p. 145 of the translation, there is a note to the effect that when Thomas Grenville's letters to Sheridan were printed for the first time in the 'Biography' of him they were not given in full; this we believe to be a mistake, yet it is of less moment than the statement that the writer was "the first Marquess of Buckingham," whereas he was a younger brother who lived to an advanced age, and left his fine collection of books to the British Museum. We suppose that the publisher is responsible for the illustrations, which add little, if anything, to the value of the book. Such a work as this requires neither preface nor pictures to make it popular. The best illustration is a reproduction of Gainsborough's beautiful picture in the Dulwich Gallery of Mrs. Sheridan and Mrs. Tickell, which was published for the first time, unless we are mistaken, in Mr. Fraser Rae's biography of Sheridan. Not at all satisfactory is the portrait of the incomparable Jane Austen as a girl.

The Channel Islands. Painted by Henry B. Wimbush. Described by Edith F. Carey. (A. & C. Black.)—That painting and literature should combine to interpret the individuality of some delightful spot—Oxford, or the New Forest, or the Channel Islands—is a commendable fashion of these times. Only the painting must be good, and the literature at least not bad. In this book both conditions are amply satisfied. Mr. Wimbush and Miss Carey have severally produced such admirable work that, scarcely knowing which to praise the more, we are forced to solve the judicial dilemma by means of a *place aux dames*.

Miss Carey recently proved her mettle as editor of Sir Edgar MacCulloch's 'Guernsey Folk-lore.' She thus brings to her present task a rich equipment of antiquarian information, whereon, judging rightly that there is more poetry in a cromlech or a *clameur de haro* than in grapes and potatoes, she relies in chief part for her material. At first, to speak frankly, we were disposed to wonder if she were quite as strong in criticism as in research. For example, she draws extensively on a "very interesting" paper undertaking to deal with "the primitive ethnology of Jersey," by the Rev. Richard Bellis, no doubt as keen a member of the Société Jersiaise as ever took part in its meetings and

excursions, but a theorist whose doctrine about the Deluge, the "Turanian descendants of Japheth," and so on, is no less, in its way, a thing of the past than the famous gold torque in the Society's museum. The farther, however, we advance from prehistories in the direction of feudal customs and family histories, as recorded on those scraps of parchment which, publicly and privately, the islander hoards and cons with such passionate zeal, the more we meet of weighed and sifted fact. Indeed, in the end, Miss Carey even makes so bold as to throw down her glove, like another Philip de Carteret, and challenge to critical combat that "bonny fechter" Mr. Andrew Lang on the subject of the identity of "the Man with the Iron Mask." The good Jerseyman will, perhaps, resent that the sacred name of the first family of the island should be smirched by association with the amours of that dissolute vagabond Charles II.; but Miss Carey, who, being a Guernsiaisie, can afford to be impartial, certainly makes out a *prima facie* case for further investigation of the parentage and fate of James de la Cloche. Meanwhile, not only is Miss Carey as an historian not unscientific, but she likewise has what scientific historians too often lack—literary skill and charm. The style fits the theme, being simple, natural, bright. It was not easy for one who comes fresh from the study of the *Extentes* on the one hand, and of Swinburne and Victor Hugo on the other, to steer between the extremes of pedantry and rodomontade; yet Miss Carey takes the narrow channel as surely as that pilot of the Crescent of whom she tells. Further, her art is judiciously selective. There is more, we feel, to be told, and as good. One thing, however, is missing—some account of the language. Four lines of George Métivier are not enough to represent the native ballad, of comparatively modern birth, perhaps, yet rich with an old-world flavour.

And now for Mr. Wimbush. He has taken to heart the chief secret of the Islands' summer glory, namely colour. When a calm sea strikes back the light to a tingling sky, and Alderney from Grosnez is as firm of outline as Ceos from Sunium, then the grass and the lichens, the heather and the gorse, flash and burn on the sense as no mere paint ever dared to express them. So we allow Mr. Wimbush his 'Cliffs near le Gouffre,' and his seas of purest ultramarine. There is no exaggeration. If, however, his distances on the whole seem truer than his foregrounds, it is because, English fashion, he too often dabbles and stipples in the latter, forgetful that in the serener South the near detail comes out clean and sharp. Small wonder if Millais, the Jerseyman, started a Pre-Raphaelite. Thus Mr. Wimbush most successfully endows his seaward rocks with those shapes on which the fantastic imagination of Hugo was quick to fasten. Viewed from near by, however, his granite now and then looks fluffy; it would not clink to the hammer. But we do not wish to carp. Every artist knows how hard it is to make anything of Channel Island scenery, so hard, save for shimmer, under the relentless blue, and withal so small and close up to the eye. Mr. Wimbush was, therefore, wise to take full advantage of evening lights. But why not likewise seek the aid of mist and storm, after the example of the good Le Capelain? After all, the Islands know that mood, and there is joy in it for the islander, none the less, perhaps, because the summer tourist loves it not. For the rest, Mr. Wimbush is fairly accurate in his rendering of fact as fact. Only here and there do we feel that the principle of "the light that never was" is pushed too far, as when the shore of Bulwark Bay, St. Aubin's, is deprived of that broad red fringe of granite pebbles against which the sombre rocks of

Cambrian schist stand out so oddly. Altogether, then, a fair and delectable book, almost worthy of the Islands.

The second volume has appeared of *The History of Suffolk*, collected and arranged by W. A. Copinger, LL.D. (Sotheran & Co.). This section of these remarkable collections extends from C to F. It is as accurate and full a catalogue of references to existing records as was the first volume. The thoroughness of the work is shown, to take an instance almost at haphazard, by referring to Flixton, where there was a small priory of Austin nuns. The names of the prioresses and their dates are given, with numerous references to each in the Stowe chartulary. Other references to this priory cover a page and a half, whilst the whole entries concerning the parish are so numerous that they occupy nearly twelve pages, and include such diverse subjects as derivation, hourglass at, gallows hill at, land of the king, fee of the bishop of Thetford, freewarren and other grants, chancery actions, by - laws of school attendance, church, brasses, rectors, vicars, inventories, leases, &c. Some of the very brief entries of incidental events are tantalizing in the necessary curtness of the wording. We should like, for instance, to know more about a brawl in the church of Flixton, in the time of Henry VIII., when Thomas Bateman assaulted Richard Carre, "preventing him from burning a candle on the pommel of his sword when worshipping."

An interesting feature of these pages is the inclusion of a list of the various early spellings of the chief place-names of the county. In those days of capricious and semi-phonetic orthography, the ingenuity shown in finding variants of nomenclature is not a little remarkable. For instance, out of such an ordinary name as Denston early record-writers managed to make twenty different letter arrangements: Dannerdestuna, Danardestuna, Danerdestuna, Denarston, Denerston, Denardeston, Denardiston, Denardston, Denarston, Denastone, Denerdeston, Denerdiston, Denberston, Dermondistorne, Dernendeston, Dinordeston, Donardeston, Doneston, Duneston, Dynardeston. It would, however, have been still more useful if Dr. Copinger, in these cases of varied spelling, had supplied the century in which they occur.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

READ in suitable circumstances, *Ghost Stories of an Antiquary*, by M. R. James (Arnold), cannot fail to produce a series of thrills. Dr. James uses his multifarious erudition with effect to produce a background of vraisemblance. We see no particular reason to lament the fact that the stories are scholarly in their setting rather than journalistic. It is possible to be vivid without being vulgar. As a matter of fact each of the eight stories is simply told, and the Latin used is explained, while the humour is lightly touched in, and the offensive stupidities of the common funny man are wholly avoided. In most of the cases here the ghost has definite reasons to worry the person who sees it, the said percipient being, consciously or unconsciously, the aggressor. Thus some of the effective vagueness of real ghost stories is lost. On the other hand, there are no feeble explanations of the whole thing being a dream or the result of disordered brain or body. In fact, the thing is done in the best way—the way to carry conviction. The best story, to our thinking, is "O whistle and I'll come to you, my lad," but all the eight maintain a very level quality of excellence, and do credit to Dr. James's imagination.

An *Impressionist in England*, by F. Horace Rose (Dent), consists of articles dispatched to

certain South African newspapers during a few months' sojourn in this country. The author has "thought it best to allow the articles to stand as written, despite their imperfection, rather than run the risk of sacrificing the 'impressionist' element to a more polished style." The modesty which thus refrains from distinction would command our reverence, were it not that Mr. Rose, as it seems to us, takes his own writing too seriously in supposing that its defects are worth preserving. Our own feeling is that we have here too much of that violence of expression which seems to be the ideal of polish to a school of writers who derive from Mr. Kipling through the war correspondents, not without the aid, perhaps, of the jaunty comic man. Mr. Rose is so intent on making you see things, or on displaying his power to make you see things, that he gets in the way of the view, and you are none the wiser in the end. We have not been able to "glimpse," as he would say, any part of Braemar, for instance, either by reading his pages with our own eyes or by having them read to us. Certainly to call oneself an impressionist is to make pretensions, wittingly or no, to a high degree of imaginative faculty and a special kind of literary cunning and accomplishment; and it is, therefore, to create anticipations which cannot be disappointed without tears.

With "impressions" in a more colloquial sense, however, Mr. Rose's pages are fully charged. Such impressions are apt to be tedious, especially when delivered with that cheerful confidence, that assumption of ultimate knowingness, which are required by the contemporary style emphatic. "Kensington has shabby gentility writ upon it as upon a sign," remarks the passing journalist. Such a pronouncement is void of everything save emphasis, unless we grant it some weight as an impertinence. A few lines devoted to Bloomsbury are equally vacuous. Mr. Rose sees nothing there but streets of lodging-houses; and he does not "glimpse" the romance, the mystery, the human interest, involved even in that character of this district of nineteenth-century London. And yet it is not unimpressive, the conception of this City of the Strangers, this allotted home of the adventurous outfarers, the young men who come daily from all the world to London as to a new planet, to seek their chances of fortune there—all the chances of life and death that this world holds for so many of its sons being centred in this London. So regarded, streets of lodging-houses are no meaner than the Pyramids, nor more monotonous than the sea. For ourselves, we cherish the belief that there is more history—not written history, but individual life that has been lived, and been effective, and entered into the mental and moral circulation of the world—in forty yards of Gower Street or Woburn Place than has been in all Africa since Cleopatra died. But Bloomsbury is something besides a caravanserai—it is a place of memories and shrines. Yet to Mr. Rose it does not even recall Thackeray; and he dismisses its architecture as though he had never walked through the great series of its squares, nor heard the name of the Adams: which is likely enough.

Of Seven Dials we read:—

"Though far westward, this is one of the most unsavoury localities in London. It is here that the hooliganism that has of late travelled as far westward as St. James's Square has its headquarters."

Mr. Rose ought to have made himself aware of the very elementary truth that there is no east and west in the moral topography of London. It is a world containing at least twenty distinct dominions, in every one of which the Devil—of Poverty, and of those human sins which Poverty is so ill able to dissemble, decorate, or conceal—has his particular enclave: in north as well as in south, in

Bayswater as well as in Bethnal Green. As a fact, the darkest spot of all is said to be in Bayswater. And whatever the faults of the old historic Dials (its most general fault is the want of a wash), it is certainly not the metropolis of hooliganism. St. Pancras, across the way, and ancient Clerkenwell, and Camberwell in the sweet south, would all have something to say to that claim.

The drawings, from the fact that they are by Mr. Railton, command attention. But pictures ought to illustrate the text, and be specially selected, if not made, for it. Mr. Rose's remarks on Seven Dials are fortified by an illustration borrowed for the occasion, apparently from a recent edition of Lamb's poems. But that illustration was presumably made from an old engraving; for though the "one tall column" to which "seven fair streets draw" was seen by Vincent Bourne, and also by Lamb, it can hardly have been seen by Mr. Railton, and certainly not by Mr. Rose.

EUGENE FIELD, though somewhat too elaborate and literary at times for the free impulses of childhood, is one of the few really distinguished writers of children's verse. The handsome edition of his *Poems of Childhood* which Mr. Lane has just published should do much to widen a reputation which ought to extend beyond the judicious and literary. The book is sure of wide recognition, for it contains some striking work in illustration by Mr. Maxfield Parrish, who has a style of his own and a touch of fantasy which is well suited to the delightful make-believe of childhood. The average Englishman seems to be as ashamed of the atrophied remnants of his imagination as the schoolboy is of his Christian name. We hope that he will buy this book, read it, and see that he needs to copy the nursery rather than Mr. Gradgrind.

On the principle that good wine needs no bush, Mr. Edward Fraser's *Famous Fighters of the Fleet* (Macmillan) needs no commendation from the reviewer. It is a series of stories of stirring times at sea, "glances through the cannon smoke in the days of the old navy," told in a manner to warm the blood of the most fish-like among us. Who can read without pride the grand old story of 'How Arthur Gardiner fought the Foudroyant'? Gardiner was unfortunately struck down early in the fight, but his place was nobly filled by Carkett, the first lieutenant, a man of no very brilliant parts, but of unwavering courage and bulldog-like tenacity. It is a story that we commend warmly to the captain, officers, and men of the Monmouth of to-day, for it is they who have this glorious tradition to preserve and imitate. Similarly his story how

Brave Rodney made the French to rue
The twelfth of April, 'Eighty-two,

and the Formidable broke the line, brings before us the memory of that great day when half the disgrace of that miserable war and foul maladministration was washed out in the blood of our vanquished foes. Colder critics may say that Rodney missed a great opportunity, and that Hood, if he only had had the chance, would in very truth have "made the French to rue." It is enough for us that Hood had not, and Rodney had the chance, and that he used it, at any rate sufficiently. And what can we say of Capt. Faulknor's promotion? "Capt. Faulknor," said Jervis, after publicly embracing him, "by your daring courage this day a French frigate has fallen into our hands. I have ordered her to be taken into our service, and here is your commission to command her, in which I have named her, sir, after yourself, the Undaunted." Undaunted will please note the glorious inception of their ship's name. Mr. Fraser's book is one to live, and, though not a mere boys' book, is a book that every boy

will be the better for reading, marking, and learning. When he begins, he will not lightly stop.

MRS. HENRY COOPER EGGAR's notes of *An Indian Garden* (Murray) are delightful. The preface is an apology, but none is required. The notes

"were written with the object of amusing an invalid relative at the Antipodes.....But they never reached her, as she died before I could finish them."

As a result, readers in England and in India will profit by a book in which the descriptions are as true as they are well told, with vivacity and spirit remarkable anywhere, but positively astonishing in a "ditch-dweller." The scene, as this last expression will convey to the initiated, is near Calcutta; the season, from April to August, a chapter for each month. The

"garden is not in the least like a lovely European one, nor will it compare with any in the Himalayas. It hasn't a beautiful climate, and its air is never bracing. It is really and in truth, a 'plain' garden, being situated about three feet above sea-level, with never a rise, sufficient to be called a hill, anywhere near for 100 miles. The jungle adjoins it on one side, wild and rampant, and seems to be always sending its roots down under the old wall, and endeavouring to obtain possession of my domain. Also it is old, very old, and it has many trees, and much shade, and an area of $\frac{1}{2}$ acre."

In cultivating these the lady had the aid of the numerous servants and coolies customary in the locality, with whom she had many adventures, here set forth with much freshness and humour. But her powers of description are not confined to these matters. The voices of the night which make sleep impossible and life all but unendurable in June; the story of the young lady and the punkah puller; and the lament over the tragic end of her two dogs—each in a different way attests the possession of no small degree of literary skill. The volume is very attractively turned out, the type is excellent, and the illustrations (of which the frontispiece, from a drawing by the author, deserves special mention) are appropriate.

THERE seems to be a growing tendency to treat the reading public after the fashion of young pigeons, who are given their nourishment already masticated and digested in their parent's crop. One would fancy that such fare must lose a good deal of its original succulence, but apparently the public's appetite is still keen and ready for more. Mr. S. Baring-Gould, in *Siegfried, a Romance founded on Wagner's Operas 'Rheingold,' 'Siegfried,' and 'Götterdämmerung'* (Dean & Son), does his duty as the mother bird capably enough; he has a strong pair of mandibles, and Wagner comes out of them "chewed up pritty small," if we may borrow a felicitous phrase from one of Elijah Pogram's admirers. As the sub-title indicates, three operas—and two of them unusually long ones—are welded into one romance. The work has been done with a certain cleverness; the narrative is clear, and the reader should get a good enough idea of Wagner's decidedly complex plot, and will doubtless be well pleased with himself in consequence. Presumably that is the main object of the book, which for the rest is not of high merit. The style is florid and cheaply picturesque, and at times startlingly ungrammatical—by no means worthy of Mr. Baring-Gould's genuine talent. But it is hard to imagine that such a task could have been undertaken with any great enthusiasm.

MR. RICHARD KEARTON's wonderful patience and resource in studying the lives and habits of birds are well known. A book from him is both a vivid and a veracious document. Such is *The Adventures of Cock Robin and his Mate* (Cassell), which includes, by the way, much lore of other birds. It is an ideal

book for the youngster, written plainly and clearly, though in point of style Mr. Kearton has something to learn from naturalists who have not half his special experience.

The Lady Electra, by Robert Barr (Methuen), contains thirteen short stories. There have been many such volumes of late. The title of the book is apparently based upon the fact that electricity plays some small part in most of the stories. But the unscientific reader need have no qualms on that account. Telephone and telegraph wires play some part in the lives of all of us nowadays, and there is nothing technical about these stories, except the literary workmanship, which is sound, though not the best that Mr. Barr has given us. The author is a practised craftsman, and the errors of the amateur are foreign to him. He is not inspired here, as he has been once or twice in other books; but the critic may read him here without discomfort, and the average reader is likely to find interest in each of the thirteen tales. One, called 'The Long-Distance Telephone,' has a thrill in it, an undeniable thrill, but is not to be commended. It is a piece of trickery. The author ventures upon no sort of explanation of an unaccountable situation, and, from the literary workman's point of view, the thing is not quite justifiable. But the whole collection is readable.

THE Baron Pierre de Coubertin publishes, through Félix Alcan, of Paris, in a series on education in the twentieth century, a first part, which deals with physical education under the title *La Gymnastique Utilitaire; Sauvetage, Défense, Locomotion*. We feel the competence of the author, and we agree with him in most things. It is not certain that "Le vertige est une des formes de la peur." In many cases vertigo is felt as distinctly when all element of risk is absent as when it exists. The statement that in the art of fence "the defensive is chiefly learnt by experience: teaching based on the defensive is unsound," is far too sweeping. For example, there is no "defensive" against footpads better than the carrying (excellent exercise in itself) of a metal rod, weighted with lead, which can be vulcanized and made to look like an ebony stick or umbrella, or of an umbrella with spring dagger, provided that the defensive has been taught. In other words, the footpad who raises his hand is "timed" with the point and lost. On the whole, the book is excellent. We learn from it that at "Malden, near London," there is a school of shooting in which the would-be "shot" walks 500 yards with over twenty-five shots at "pieces" of game "put up" suddenly and unexpectedly out of cover.

WE have received a fourth edition of *Philips' Handy-Volume Atlas of the County of London*, which is a very useful guide. It has been revised and enlarged, and contains a complete index and a good directory. It would be only by entering into minute detail that we could point out fresh information, such as the fact that Teesdale Street, between Blythe Street and Canrobert Street, in the Bethnal Green Road, is not noted, though the road is remarkable locally, if not in a wider field; also that the ferry between North and South Greenwich has ceased to run, being superseded by a foot tunnel.

MR. MURRAY has sent us a comely, yet very moderately priced edition of *Stanley's Life of Arnold*, which should carry that masterly work further. There are some capital illustrations of Rugby.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN send us in the "Golden Treasury" series *Poems of Christina Rossetti*, edited by W. M. Rossetti. What we think of her work may be seen in 'Extracts from Reviews,' printed between the introduction and the

poems. These are of variable quality, and do not seem to us likely to do anything but confuse the acute general reader. Surely Mr. Rossetti might have stated his own views in the introduction. Sixteen guides, who range from lyrical emotion to vulgar Philistinism, are disconcerting. But the reader can skip all these views, and read the poems, which are, to put it briefly, choice.—The original "Golden Treasury" *Songs and Lyrics*, by F. T. Palgrave (same publishers), in green limp leather, is an ideal present for a lover of poetry.

EQUALLY admirable as a present would be *Boswell's Johnson*, in one or two volumes, printed by Mr. Frowde on ordinary or Oxford India paper. The type is clear, and this big book is compactly, yet satisfactorily presented—no small feat. The third edition of Malone has judiciously been chosen for reproduction, and the volume has been well looked after, being free from the odious mistakes current in many editions.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

- All Things are Yours, by C. S. Horne, cr. 8vo, 3/6
Campbell (R. J.), Sermons addressed to Individuals, 6/
Chadwick (S.), Humanity and God, 8vo, 5/
Church Congress, 1904, Official Report, edited by the Rev. C. Dunkley, 8vo, 10/6 net.
Drysdale (A. H.), A Moderator's Year, cr. 8vo, 3/ net.
Figgis (J. N.), Christianity and History, cr. 8vo, 2/ net.
Genesis, by A. Maclaren, roy. 8vo, 7/6
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NOTES FROM CAMBRIDGE.

THE October term is always a full one at Cambridge, and though "men may come and men may go," it seems always to go on for ever—at least up to Christmas. What with examinations, college meetings, and the like, one never seems to be rid of it. I suppose many things have happened; but the

general result has been a feeling that the past two months have been monopolized by the question of compulsory Greek. It has proved an unending topic of conversation; every one has had views, more or less worthless, about it; and the bores have enjoyed a foretaste of the millennium. Even of sitting there cometh satiety, and after hearing some classical man, whose performances in bygone years were not, if we remember aright, particularly brilliant, expatiate on the inadequacy of such a language as French to train the mind, or when a scientific man has been glorying in his complete failure to learn anything from the ancient Greeks, and declaring that it is not the mind, but "the eye and hand," that needs training in a laboratory, one is inclined to curse the busybodies who raised the dreadful spectre of a new "Little-Go."

It must be my endeavour to write a little without introducing this topic, which has been obtruding itself into every document and conversation, like Charles I.'s head into the celebrated memorial of Mr. Dick.

The first event of the term was the retirement of the President of Queens' from the Vice-Chancellorship. Dr. Chase is to be congratulated on the success of his two years of office. The tact, judgment, and capacity which he has exhibited have been remarkable, and he has shown a wide sympathy with the different aims and studies of the University. No one could have maintained the dignity of a great university more worthily than did the late Vice-Chancellor on the occasion of the royal visit; and his public utterances have been admirable throughout. The Master of Trinity Hall has succeeded him, and is administering affairs with a kindly shrewdness which makes him alike popular and efficient. In him and in his probable successor, the Master of Caius, we have men experienced as college tutors, who thoroughly understand an important side of university work.

The Conservatives have been busy in providing a candidate for the next election in place of Sir John Gorst. They allege that the right hon. gentleman has ceased to represent their views in Parliament, and they appear tolerably unanimous in their desire to be rid of him. A meeting was convened to discuss the matter, to which resident members of the Senate alone were summoned; and the members for the University, Sir Richard Jebb and Sir John Gorst, were requested to make statements in writing if they wished to communicate with their constituents. Sir Richard Jebb, who is in constant contact with his supporters, had naturally no statement to make, and he was unanimously selected as a candidate for the next general election. Sir John Gorst, on the other hand, has rarely troubled to ascertain the opinions of his constituents, and is apparently under the impression that his attacks on the Government, whenever they are in a tight place, are made with the approval of the majority of the Cambridge electors. He offered no justification for his action, and the meeting decided, with only four dissentients, that, as Sir John no longer represented the views of his supporters, it is advisable to choose another candidate. It is not the intention of the sitting member to resign without a struggle, and the *Cambridge Review*, in its last number, simply quoted the famous scene from 'Nicholas Nickleby,' where Mr. Gresham "wished to keep his seat, and intended doing so," as its comment on the whole transaction.

Many think that the attempt to unseat Sir John Gorst is ill-judged. True, no one but himself considers him to be a consistent supporter of the present Government; still his distinguished, if hardly appreciated, political career, his interest in elementary education, his independence, and the fact that he took a high

degree, and, as a Johnian, represents an important college, are good qualifications for a university member. At the present juncture he is able to pose as a champion of Free Trade, though many of his strongest opponents in the University would be as ready as he is to repudiate Protection. And were a mere politician, however eminent, to be selected to stand against him, it would be, in my opinion, a serious thing for university representation. A university member ought not to be exactly the man a division of a large town would select. More important than loyalty to party is his ability to speak with authority when education is to the fore, and it is most desirable that he should show his readiness to assist any literary or scientific projects undertaken by a university by acting as its mouthpiece to the Government in power. In this way alone can university representation justify itself; and the choice of such men as Sir George Stokes, Sir William Anson, Sir Richard Jebb, Sir Michael Foster, and Mr. Lecky has done much to show that the universities of Great Britain ought still to be represented in Parliament. Sir Robert Ball would be an admirable substitute for Sir John Gorst, if he would consent to stand—failing him, Mr. S. H. Butcher. Both have had exceptional experience of different universities, and neither has taken any active part in recent political controversy.

As Sir John Gorst declares his intention of standing at the next election, he will probably have the Liberal party in Cambridge on his side; and if he can show that during his tenure of the seat he has done anything to promote the interests of the University in Parliament, he will probably receive support from many who do not sympathize with his views. There are possibly, also, many residents in Cambridge to whom his kindly courtesy during his recent sojourn in the University has endeared him, and their votes may turn the scale in his favour.

An article in the *Church Quarterly* for October on 'Religion in Cambridge' has caused considerable discussion. It called attention to the waning influence of the Church of England in certain colleges, and suggested that in some respects the Divinity Professors were not making the best of their present opportunities. If the author is a Cambridge resident, he must have heard the most different views as to his identity and the merits of his performance.

The election to the Lady Margaret Professorship on the retirement of Dr. Mason, when he was chosen Master of Pembroke, was the cause of some dissatisfaction in Cambridge. Not that Prof. Kirkpatrick, who was transferred from the Chair of Hebrew to fill the more lucrative one of Margaret Professor, was other than qualified for the post; but many were annoyed at his supporters canvassing the Divinity Faculty so thoroughly that no one had a chance against him when he put forward his address to the electors. A syndicate was appointed to recommend a better mode of election to the chair than at present prevails, and it reported that the choice of the Margaret Professor should be vested in a special board elected by the Graduates of Divinity, that the election to the two Regius Professorships of Divinity and Hebrew should be taken out of the hands of the Council of the Senate, and that the Norrisian Professor should no longer be chosen by the Heads of Houses. But there is in the University a growing prejudice against boards of electors, and the proposals were rejected by a considerable majority.

The great Greek discussion occupied three days. On the first day the great guns of the University roared on either side without doing much damage. I did not hear the Master of Trinity, but I am told that he made a good case against compulsory Greek. Sir Richard Jebb showed how badly we should speak if we

relaxed the obligation to learn Greek, and the Master of Peterhouse told us what dreadful things would happen if we did not. On the second day Prof. Maitland was entertaining, Dr. Adam convincing, and the schoolmasters were very much abroad. The third day was the liveliest, and was characterized by fewer auditors and bitterer speeches. Prof. Ridgeway and the Master of Christ's crossed swords, and Mr. Bateson spoke with fire and genius for compulsory Greek or compulsory science, and practically bore away all the honours of the debate. Next term we vote. J.

THE LESLIE STEPHEN MEMORIAL.

THE Committee (consisting of Sir Alfred Lyall, Mr. Bryce, the Master of Trinity Hall, Mr. Birrell, Mr. Douglas Freshfield, Prof. Maitland, and Mr. Sidney Lee) who were nominated at a general meeting of subscribers to carry into effect the suggestions then adopted for the memorial to the late Sir Leslie Stephen, have now fulfilled the duty entrusted to them. Mr. Sidney Lee, who has acted as treasurer, has received subscriptions amounting to 769l. 12s., the number of contributors being two hundred and eleven. Of this sum 132l. have been spent, in accordance with the wishes of subscribers, on a large photograph of the portrait of the late Sir Leslie Stephen by G. F. Watts, R.A. Framed copies of the photograph have been presented to the Athenæum Club, the London Library, Trinity Hall, the Working Men's College, and Harvard University.—institutions with which Sir Leslie Stephen was closely associated. Unframed prints have also been accepted by the Trustees of the British Museum and of the National Portrait Gallery, and some one hundred and thirty-five copies have been distributed among subscribers to the memorial fund. After defraying printing and other incidental expenses, the Committee have found themselves in a position to offer to the University of Cambridge the sum of 630l. for the foundation of a Leslie Stephen Lectureship in Literature (including criticism, biography, and ethics), on the model of the Rede Lectureship. It was resolved at the general meeting that the main memorial should take this form. The Council of the University has formally accepted the Committee's offer of the lectureship. Regulations which have been drafted on behalf of the Committee by one of its members, Mr. Birrell, are now under the consideration of the Council, and a Grace embodying them will be submitted to the Senate of the University early next term. As soon as the Grace has passed the Senate, a copy of the regulations, with a statement of account and the names of subscribers, will be forwarded to all the contributors.

SALES.

MESSRS. HODGSON included in their sale last week the following:—The *Germ*, original issue, 4 parts in 1 vol., 1850, 21l. Keats's *Endymion*, first edition (no half-title), 12l. Burton's *Arabian Nights*, original edition, 16 vols., 26l. Folk-lore Society's Publications, 1878-1901, 48 vols., 19l. 5s. The *Alpine Journal*, 1863-1904, 21 vols., 16l. 5s. Smith's *Catalogue Raisonné*, 9 vols., 30l. Forty-seven Early Plates of Turner's *Liber Studiorum*, 35l. A copy of the *Shakespeare Fourth Folio*, 1685, 48l. Garrick's *Private Correspondence*, 2 vols., with autograph letters and portraits inserted, 15l. Two interesting autograph letters from Thackeray to R. S. Rintoul, referring to Pendennis, 16l. 15s.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge included in their four days' sale last week the following important and valuable books and MSS.: Prayer-Book written for "Madame Adelaide," daughter of Louis XV., by Gallément, 1759, 45l. Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe*, first edition, 2 vols., 1719, 12l. *Duc de Bourgogne*, *Projets de Gouvernement*, written for Marie Antoinette, bound by Derome, with her arms, 44l. *Chronicon Nurembergense*, 1493, fine copy, 41l.

Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield*, first edition, poor copy, 1766, 49l. Horns B.V.M. MS. on vellum (French), 14 miniatures, Sæc. XV., 45l. Another French MS., 18 miniatures, fifteenth century, 86l. Another French MS., 17 miniatures, fifteenth century, 132l. Wilfred Holme, *The Fall and Evil Successes of Rebellion*, 1573, 32l. A Keats letter to Miss Jeffrey (on Shakespeare, &c.), 4 pp. 4to, 1819, 35l. Seymour Haden, *Etudes à l'Eau-Forte*, Paris, 1886, 120l. Holbein's *Imitations of Original Drawings* by Chamberlaine, 1792, 35l. 10s. Holland's *Heræologia*, portraits, finely bound, 1620, 39l. Six Holograph Letters of Dr. Johnson to Sir Robert Chambers, 1762-83, 125l. Lord Nelson's Original Letter-Book, containing the drafts of sixty-seven letters written by him in 1796-7, 190l. Gould's *Birds of Great Britain*, twenty-five parts, 42l. Lillford's *British Birds*, 1895-7, 56l. Shelley's *Prometheus Unbound*, presentation copy to E. J. Trelawny, with the Revolt of Islam, 1818-20, 101l. *Testamentum Novum Latinum*, Editio Vulgata, manuscript on vellum, with illuminations, Sæc. XIII., 100l. Nohac, *La Reine Marie Antoinette*, Japanese vellum copy (one of fifty), 1890, 62l. Spenser's *Faerie Queene* and *Colin Clout*, first editions, 1590-6, 122l. Portrait of Thackeray, in crayons, by Goodwyn Lewis (26 in. by 19 in.), 30l. Shakespeare, *Fourth Folio*, 1685, 90l. Robert Burns's Family Bible, with the entries of his children by Jean Armour, 1759-96, 1,560l. The *Ibis*, 68 vols., 1859-96, 57l. *Impresse Illustri da Ruscelli*, 1566, bound for James VI. of Scotland, 51l. Merry Devil of Edmonton, 1617, 69l. *Annales Ecclesiastiques de Voix dit Carignan*, finely bound by Derome for the Duc de Penthièvre, 1760, 92l. *Voltaire, La Henriade*, 1741, presentation copy from Voltaire to Dr. Silva, finely bound by Padeloup, 100l. *Histoire des Vertueuses Femmes*, par Claude de Tesserant, MS. written and bound for Margaret of France, daughter of Francis I., sixteenth century, 155l. Vignier, *La Bibliothèque Historiale*, 1588, finely bound by Clovis Eve, 305l. Abbas Joachim, *Vaticinia Pontificum*, MS. with coloured drawings, Sæc. XV., 50l. *Latin Psalter of Fust & Schoeffer*, 1459, printed upon vellum, 4,000l.

JUST as we go to press on Thursday morning we hear with deep regret of the death from heart failure of Norman Maccoll, for many years the distinguished Editor of this paper. We hope to speak of him at length next week.

Literary Gossip.

IN the January number of the *Cornhill Magazine* Mrs. Richmond Ritchie writes on 'Jacob Omnium,' including an unpublished sketch of Mr. Higgins and Marshall Pélissier by Richard Doyle. Mr. Austin Dobson contributes some verses on 'The Tercentenary of Don Quixote'; and there is a poem, 'When My Ship Comes In,' by Mr. Frank Sidgwick. Judge Parry portrays from memory 'A Welsh Rector of the Last Century.' 'A Rhodes Scholar from Germany on Oxford' is Mr. Hans E. von Lindeiner-Wildau, whose year at Oxford ended last summer. In 'The Ambassador's Story' Lady Maud Rolleston records a strange incident related to her. Science is represented by 'Weighing a World,' by Mr. W. A. Shenstone, F.R.S. Mr. F. T. Bullen writes on 'The Land of Romance'; Mr. E. V. Lucas on 'G. D., Friend of Lamb,' and Mr. Bernard Capes on 'The Last of the Proctors,' while Mr. G. F. Bradby contributes a short story 'The Haunted Boat.'

MESSRS. METHUEN are publishing next year, in a limited edition, the most important book on Blake which has appeared since the three vast volumes of Mr. Edwin Ellis and Mr. W. B. Yeats, published by

Mr. Quaritch in 1893. It is a critical study of Blake's paintings and drawings by Mr. Archibald G. B. Russell, with a *catalogue raisonné*, and forty illustrations in photogravure and colour. This is the first serious attempt to give an exact account from personal observation of the whole of Blake's work.

AMONG the contents of the January *Independent Review* will be the following articles:—'Bishop *versus* Historian,' by Mr. Herbert Paul; 'One View of Christian Faith,' by Mr. C. R. Buxton; 'The Real Slav Temperament,' by Mr. H. M. Conagher; 'The Ideas of Anatole France,' by Mr. Algar Thorold; 'Professor Firth's Inaugural,' by Mr. G. M. Trevelyan; and a review, by Mr. G. L. Dickinson, of 'The Art of Creation.'

THE Cambridge University Press have in preparation a series of photogravure facsimiles of rare fifteenth-century books printed in England, and now in the University Library. The reproductions will be printed on hand-made paper, and only a limited number of each will be issued. Among them will be copies of Chaucer's 'Anelida and Arcite,' and Lydgate's 'The Temple of Glas,' both from unique specimens of the Westminster edition of Caxton (1477-8); and Betsen's 'Right Profitable Treatise' (1500), printed by Wynkyn de Worde.

THE Clarendon Press colotype facsimile of the autograph manuscript of Keats's 'Hyperion' is being held back till January, in order to allow another manuscript, which came to light a few weeks ago, to be published with it—namely, that of the altered version of the same poem which the poet composed in the autumn of 1819, under the title 'The Fall of Hyperion: a Vision.' This is not an autograph, but a copy which came into the possession of the late Lord Houghton, and this he seems to have recopied for the printer when he first published the poem in the *Philobiblon*, 1856. No autograph of 'The Fall of Hyperion' is known to exist, and the present manuscript was lost for many years until it was lately rediscovered by the Earl of Crewe, who has kindly given permission, through Mr. Sidney Colvin, for its publication as an appendix to the facsimile of the British Museum autograph of 'Hyperion.' The manuscript contains twenty-one hitherto unpublished lines, and supplies many important corrections of the printed text. It will be printed in full, with an introduction by Mr. de Selincourt, throwing new light on the relation of the two poems, 'Hyperion' and 'The Fall of Hyperion.' There will be 195 copies for sale in England and America.

IN *Temple Bar* for January Mr. A. L. Salmon writes on 'Tintagel and its Arthurian Traditions,' with special reference to Tennyson's visit to Cornwall; Mrs. Gardner, whose long residence at Athens has familiarized her with the subject, contributes 'Samian Wine: some Greek Sketches'; and Miss Isabel Shervinton tells stories concerning 'The Humours of the Omnibus.'

IN the January part of *Chambers's Journal* will appear several short stories, including 'Biddy,' by Mr. J. J. Bell. Amongst the articles are 'A Forgotten Saint,' by Mr. Edwin Lester Arnold; 'A Lady Tramp in

Canada,' in which Miss Margaret Innes Pollock describes the beginning of her tour round the world; 'The Monks of Old Melrose,' by Mr. J. J. Vernon; 'A Holiday in Russian Poland,' by Dr. Frederic Vicars; 'A Cotton Garden in Nigeria,' by Mrs. Constance Larymore; and 'Thoughts on an Estuary,' by Mr. F. G. Aflalo.

THE January number of *Macmillan's Magazine* contains an appreciation of Sir Henry Norman by the Hon. Gerard Wallop, who was once his private secretary. 'A Commission of Enquiry,' by Mr. T. C. Down, gives an account of an infringement of British neutrality, and its result, during the Greek revolution in 1823; 'The Dutch Undergraduate,' and his life at one of the great universities of Holland, are described by Mr. J. D. Hoare; Mr. H. H. Dodwell writes on 'Some Contemporary Criticism,' with special reference to Mr. Symonds and Prof. Moulton; and there is an article on 'Shakespeare's Boors,' by George Bartram, while Mr. T. Baty discusses the question of 'A Court of Criminal Appeal.'

FOR the second time the Nobel Prize for Literature has been carried off by a Frenchman. On the first occasion M. Sully-Prudhomme was the winner. This year it goes to M. Mistral, who has been happily described as the "régénérateur de la littérature provençale." M. Mistral is a native of Maillane (Bouches-du-Rhône), where he was born in September, 1830, and has decided to devote the sum he receives to the purchase of the old Palais d'Arles, which is to receive the Provençal Museum he himself founded there. Another Nobel laureate this year is Don José Echegaray, the eminent Spanish mathematician and dramatic author—a very unusual combination of talents. Don Echegaray, who was born at Madrid in 1835, is generally regarded as the greatest living dramatist in Spain.

BY-THE-BY, both of the writers just mentioned are represented in Mr. Fisher Unwin's "Cameo Series": M. Mistral by his Provençal poem 'Mirèio,' and Señor Echegaray by his dramas 'Mariana' and 'The Son of Don Juan.'

THE second volume of the 'Historical Catalogue of Printed Editions of the Scriptures,' which Messrs. T. H. Darlow and H. F. Moule are compiling for the Bible Society, was originally announced to appear in 1904, but owing to the unusually complicated nature of the subject, it cannot be expected until early next summer. The first volume, comprising the English section, appeared at the close of 1903. This second volume, which will include over four hundred different languages, has necessarily involved an immense amount of labour in verification, and will probably constitute the most polyglot catalogue ever published.

ON Saturday last Principal Hutton, probably the only one of Wilson's students surviving, unveiled a bronze tablet at Townhead Terrace, Paisley, to commemorate the birthplace of Christopher North. Principal Hutton delivered an address eulogizing the professor as man and author, and giving by the way some personal reminiscences of an interesting nature.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON's book sale of next Wednesday contains, amongst other interesting items, three Early English

manuscripts of more than usual importance. They formed part of an old West of England collection. The first of the three is a fourteenth-century version of the 'Vision of Piers Plowman.' This particular MS. was unknown to Prof. Skeat when he was preparing his edition. It was probably written prior to 1400, occupies 162 pages of parchment, and, in common with the others, is in contemporary binding. Of scarcely less interest is a manuscript of 212 pages of Lydgate's 'Lyfe of our Ladye,' written during the latter half of the fifteenth century. Of the remaining item no other copy seems to be in existence. It is entitled 'A Process of the Passion and Resurrection,' and was written towards the end of the fourteenth century in short lines on 248 pages of parchment.

A COPY of one of the rarest Americana, the Mohawk Prayer-Book of 1715, printed by William Bradford, recently realized the record price of 1,300 dollars at the Anderson Sale-Rooms in New York. It was in the second part of the sale of Bishop Hurst's library. It seems, according to the *Boston Transcript*, that this is the third example to occur in the sale-room during the last thirty years: the Field copy in 1875 brought 60 dols., and the Murphy example 112 dols. in 1884. It is believed that the late owner did not give more than 100 dols. for the volume. The sale also included a fine copy of the second edition of Eliot's Indian Bible, which went for 410 dols.

THE Municipality of Venice have decided to affix a memorial tablet to the house in which Ruskin lived during his residence in that city. It will be unveiled on the 26th of January.

THE death of the Rev. Lancelot Sander-son last Saturday removes a famous schoolmaster. Under him Elstree School attained a reputation unequalled alike for sport and scholarship. He raised the standard of the assistant master in private schools, and Elstree became the model for many similar establishments, while its own boys won distinction in varied fields all over the world.

MESSRS. LUZAC & Co. have in the press a new edition of Mr. W. G. Aston's 'Grammar of the Written Japanese Language.' This new edition will form the fifth volume of their series of "Oriental Grammars."

THIS year's Prix Goncourt, of the value of 5,000 francs, has been awarded to M. Léon Frapié, for his romance with the title of 'Maternelle.' M. Frapié is a comparatively young man, and, like many other French writers, is a "fonctionnaire," holding a post at the Hôtel de Ville. He is a contributor to the *Journal* and to the *Petite République*. The book which won him the Goncourt Prize is his third publication.

A SOCIETY of University Teachers of German in Great Britain and Ireland, which will meet at different centres several times a year, has just been formed. Its object is to discuss matters concerning the promotion of scholarship and research in Germanic languages and literature, and the training of teachers and the organization of the teaching of German in schools.

A COMMITTEE has been formed in Amsterdam as a preliminary to the foundation of a Dutch Society of Authors. Holland

has not yet joined the Berne Convention, and as this is a source of serious loss to its literary men, who suffer from unauthorized translations, it is hoped that the Society may bring pressure to bear on the Government.

RECENT Parliamentary Papers include one in the Treaty Series, dealing with the Accession of Sweden to the International Copyright Convention, September 9th, 1886, and Declaration of May 4th, 1896 ($\frac{1}{2}$ d.).

SCIENCE

The Native Tribes of South-East Australia.
By A. W. Howitt, D.Sc. (Macmillan & Co.)

(Second Notice.)

HAVING sketched, in our previous notice, Dr. Howitt's ideas about the differences in culture which distinguish the natives of Southern and Eastern Australia from those of the centre, north, and west, we attempt now to disengage his theory of "group marriage." He supposes that there was once an "undivided commune," in which, so far as we understand, there were originally no restrictions on the unions of the nearest kinsfolk. But Dr. Howitt points out judiciously that this hypothetical commune would keep breaking up into more "communes of the same character," as soon as each commune grew too large for the food supply "of the immediate locality." He adds that, in these little groups, "individual likes and dislikes must have existed" (pp. 173-4). It appears to us, therefore, that the undivided commune was thus, in daily life, broken into separate small groups of men and women united by "individual likes"; and that love and the powerful passion of jealousy in the male (as in Darwin's theory) must already have placed certain restrictions on the supposed sexual promiscuity. Dr. Howitt next presumes the small groups to meet, occasionally, on the best of terms, at fruit harvests, and "on great ceremonial occasions." His theory implies that the tribe, with its ceremonies, legislative assembly, "Head Men," and inspired prophet, already existed, and the prophet might induce the probouleutic "Head Men" to pass a Marriage Act of his own invention (pp. 89, 90). In these meetings the people are supposed to behave as the Lake Eyre tribesmen do at their assemblies, in which men and women are allotted as legalized paramours to each other. If we understand Dr. Howitt (pp. 89, 90, 152-4, 284), at some such meeting the reunited commune, to avoid marriages of brothers and sisters, was by enactment, on the motion of a "medicine-man" supposing himself to be inspired, divided into two exogamous moieties, say Mukwara and Kilpara. No member, male or female, of Mukwara might now marry any but a Kilpara, and *vice versa*, the two names descending through mothers. A male Mukwara weds a female Kilpara; their children, boys and girls, are all Kilpara, and as neither the boys nor girls can marry a Kilpara, they cannot possibly marry a brother or a sister. But why there was any objection to such unions we do not observe that Dr. Howitt tells us, yet this is precisely what we want to know. We

presume that the objection arose in the stage of every-day life in small groups dominated by the jealousy of the sire, who perhaps included, originally, all the females of the group in his harem, and drove out the adolescent males, as is the practice of many animals.

Taking next the Dieri tribe on Lake Eyre, we find that some persons are intermarriageable. They are *Noa* to each other. Out of all the Dieri children *Noa* to each other, any two of opposite sexes may be set aside for each other by "the brothers of the mother of the girl" (we are not certain whether this means the actual sons of the mother's parents, or all the men of the same tribal status as the mother's brothers, who address each other by the word which also denotes brothers in blood). In each such arrangement the boy's kin must promise a girl for one of the brothers of the girl to whom he is betrothed. The promised girl must be either a real or "tribal" sister of the boy, that is, must be one of the women of her status called by the name which also denotes a daughter of his mother. There are other modes of allotting one girl to one boy, and there are devices for making people *Noa* or intermarriageable who would otherwise be *Kami*, or non-intermarriageable. Take a man and woman betrothed, or "specialized to each other" (*Tippa Malku*): the woman cannot be "specialized," or *Tippa Malku*, to another man at the same time, whether the two *Tippa Malku* are actually in connubial relations or only intend to be. But, at the same time, "each *Tippa Malku* woman is potentially a group wife." This does not, however, mean that each man of any one "group" (or rather status) can have connubial relations with her; it does not mean that any man, or all men who are *Noa* to her, born intermarriageable with her, can always treat her as a wife. Far from that, when a woman desires to have a certain man as a legalized "second string" (what is called a *Pirrauru*), she must ask her husband's permission. If he is complacent, a curious symbolical ceremony is performed. In other cases, all the marriageable or married people [present], even those who have already *Pirraurus*, are reallocated, the same symbolical ceremony being performed.

Conspicuously the women thus allotted are not "group wives." They are legalized paramours of certain males who are *Noa* to them. There is no "group marriage" in the matter. Far from that, there is much jealousy: "Each of a pair of *Pirrauru* watches the other to prevent more *Pirrauru* relations arising" (p. 182). If they do arise, the jealous *Pirrauru* heaps burning coals on the head of the *volage* partner, or pours boiling water. In Mrs. Lirriper's words, the custom "is a fruitful source of hot water for all parties." The *Pirrauru* of "an unmarried young man" is said never to sleep till she finds that he is in the arms of *Morpheus* (p. 183). We ask, How can anybody call this *Pirrauru* arrangement "group marriage"? A *Pirrauru* man can love his *Pirrauru* woman *par amours*, "if her husband be absent," but "he cannot take her away from him unless by his consent." Exceptions occur at great tribal meetings for initiations, which are feasts of licence,

held at full moon, and Dr. Howitt has elsewhere suggested that the word *Pirrauru* is derived from the Dieri term for full moon (he does not here repeat the conjecture), and has informed us that the *Pirrauru* relationship is the most frequent cause of feuds. The whole subject, we think, can only be properly understood after a comparative study of feasts of licence generally, in savage countries and in ancient civilizations. Copious materials and references are given in 'The Golden Bough.'

A Dieri with several *Pirrauru* women practises a kind of "commendation," lending them out, for a consideration, to *Pirraurules* young men, thereby accumulating property, which he bestows on heads of totem kins (*Murdu*), and thus "rising in importance." Perhaps it is plain now that no woman is the wife of a "group," or of all men of a given status. She is the wife of only one man at a time, and is the paramour of whomsoever he permits her to select—a ceremony preceding—or of whomsoever the tribe may allot her to at a meeting—also after a symbolic ceremony. "As the husband has to give his assent, if present," writes a critic,

"it seems to be clear that the *Pirrauru* custom is an encroachment on marriage, not that marriage is an encroachment on a prior sexual or status communism. If it were so, if marriage were an encroachment on sexual communism or 'group marriage,' the husband would have to ask leave of his fellows, and not *vice versa*. Moreover, the symbolical ceremony performed before the *Pirrauru* union is valid, is unexplained on the group marriage theory."

Let us suppose, what probably never existed, a state of utter promiscuity. Let that be modified by the rule of exogamous "classes" or "phratries." Then promiscuity will become "group marriage," or rather status marriage—that is, all persons legally intermarriageable will be, as occasion serves, in matrimonial relations. Let that condition be modified again by the *Tippa Malku*, or betrothal, "specializing" a woman to one man only. Next, that condition is modified again by consent of the husband, or decree of the tribe at a meeting, and a ceremony (the heaping up of two ridges of sand, and making them into one, while a man sprinkles some of the sand over his thighs, pp. 181-2) is performed to legalize the new connexion. *Pirrauru* must be a modification of marriage (*Tippa Malku*); marriage is not a modification of *Pirrauru*. The sand ceremony would have no meaning in a state of promiscuity among the legally intermarriageable—at least, our fancy fails to find a meaning. In another case Dr. Howitt, finding evidence of adelphic polyandry (seven brothers with one wife), calls the arrangement "group marriage" (p. 224). A case of mere wife-exchange (p. 260) is called "group marriage" in the index. Finally, the Wiimbaio tribe, on the south of the Murray river, have the Mukwara and Kilpara "classes" of the Barkinji nation, and have confessedly the most primitive social organization. They exchange wives "at great tribal gatherings," and to avert, say, the approach of pestilence; and two men once exchanged wives for a month (p. 195). "Here we have a survival of the practice of group marriage," writes Dr. Howitt, though the occasional

licence is merely what, in many countries, occurs at certain festivals. No examples are given among the primitive Barkinji: we only learn that "the Wiimbaio represent the *Maraura*-speaking tribes."

Dr. Howitt speaks of the absence of belief in an "All Father"

"in the area where there has been advance from group marriage to individual marriage, from descent in the female to that in the male line."—P. 500.

The Wiimbaio and Barkinji "nation" have descent in the female line, but what Dr. Howitt takes for "a survival of group marriage" among them is not a survival, we think, though possibly a germ, of the elaborate Dieri system of Pirrauru, which among the Dieri (and possibly among all tribes with the *Matteri-Kiraru* phratry names) accompanies a western and central set of beliefs and customs, clearly more advanced than those of the Wiimbaio and their neighbours. Meanwhile the Arunta, who exist under a system of male descent, have feasts of sexual licence, in which even the tribal laws of incest are infringed (Spencer and Gillen, 'Central Tribes,' pp. 96-7). They have more "survival of group marriage," though they have male descent, than the Wiimbaio, who have female descent. Nay, Dr. Howitt might argue that they show survivals of promiscuity.

We trust that we have confuted the arguments for group marriage, and regret that much most interesting matter in Dr. Howitt's eight hundred pages on magic, burial, initiations, barter, and other topics, must remain undiscussed. Matters of dispute apart, the volume is a priceless treasure of lore, and crowns Dr. Howitt's unique reputation as an acute and candid student.

RESEARCH AT LIVERPOOL.

Few learned men but those who have recently visited Liverpool have, perhaps, any idea how munificently science is endowed in that city. Since what was then University College, Liverpool, was severed from the Victoria University some eighteen months ago, and made into the new University of Liverpool, private citizens have vied with each other in heaping benefactions upon it, while the Corporation has bestowed upon it annual grants amounting to £10,000 a year. As the new University started with a capital endowment of half a million, which has been materially increased since, it will be seen that research is not there likely to be straitened by the lack of means which limits it at older centres of learning. Nor does there seem much chance of its suffering from lack of space. In the site on Brownlow Hill, given by the Corporation, and valued at £30,000, the University began with a *tabula rasa*, well fitted for its purpose both by convenience of situation and by its geological formation, and the college buildings have been for the most part erected under the eyes of the professors who are now using them. Hence the difficulty of adapting buildings erected for a different purpose has been successfully avoided.

The first buildings to be noticed are the splendid Laboratories of Physiology and Pathology, given by the Rev. S. A. Thompson Yates, and called by his name. Housed in magnificent buildings, there are here to be found lecture-rooms with seats rising tier upon tier, and each capable of affording accommodation for 150 students at once, class-rooms with separate benches for similar numbers, and a large supply

of cubicles, or smaller rooms, where advanced students carry on independent research. Lifts carry the visitor from floor to floor; electric light and an abundant water supply are to be found throughout; while power for levigating and other purposes is supplied by a dynamo established in the basement. As to the work there carried on, it is almost sufficient to say that Dr. Sherrington, F.R.S., is the Professor of Physiology, and has made there many of the researches into the brain and nervous system which have given him a European reputation, and that Major Ross has established there the School of Tropical Medicine which is doing so much for our knowledge of malaria and its propagation through venomous insects, while researches are now being made into the treatment of snake bites. A complete equipment for inquiring into the origin and cure of cancer, under the able direction of Dr. Boyce, the energetic Professor of Pathology, also deserves notice, as do the Botanical Laboratory, built and equipped by Mr. W. P. Hartley, and the School of Veterinary Medicine just established.

Next comes the new Laboratory for Physics, built in memory of the late George Holt. Here, under the care of Prof. Lionel Wilberforce, have been erected rooms more convenient, probably, in their arrangements than anything else to be seen in the United Kingdom. Besides ample lecture and class rooms, and facilities for individual research on the same plan as those in the Thompson Yates Laboratories, there are to be found rooms lighted only with red light for photographic purposes; others which, by the turn of a button, can be rendered so perfectly dark that not a ray of light can penetrate from the outside; one where a never-varying temperature is maintained; and another where everything has been done to preserve perfect stillness, and where no vibration from the external world can intrude itself. Those who have had to work under the conditions prevailing in crowded streets, like those in which, for instance, the Davy-Faraday Research Laboratory, and the laboratories of University College, London, are placed, can best appreciate what a boon this is, and how impossible it is to be attained without taking the foundations down, as they have done at Liverpool, to the solid rock. There must also be noticed the neighbouring Engineering Laboratory given by the late Sir A. B. Walker, the Museum of Natural History established by the late George Holt, and the Museum of Sanitary Science by the same founder, domiciled in a separate building known as Ashton Hall.

The arrangements just described, however, have by no means exhausted the activity of Liverpool in the cause of science. During the past year a strong local committee has been formed to promote the study of archaeology, and has been strengthened by such well-known names in this connexion as those of Dr. Arthur Evans, Mr. Hilton Price, Prof. Ridgeway, and Prof. Boyd Dawkins. They have taken premises in Bedford Street, where they have established, in addition to a small but fairly complete library, a museum of Egyptian antiquities, presented for the most part by the local patrons of Egyptian exploration, such as Sir John Brunner, Mr. William Johnston, and Mr. John Rankin. Many of these were discovered by Mr. John Garstang, the newly appointed Lecturer in Archaeology, and there are to be found here the duplicate ivory tablet of Aha, found by him at Negadah last year, many of the other objects exhibited by him at the Society of Antiquaries in the summer (see the *Athenæum* of July 9th), and an entirely representative collection from Beni Hassan and elsewhere. A reception held in this museum on Saturday last by Lady Alice Stanley fully inaugurated the Institute, of which the Princess Henry of Battenberg is the Patron; and the course of lectures announced,

which include the archaeology of Greece and Western Asia, as well as that of Egypt, leave nothing to be desired. The Institute has also arranged to conduct excavations on its own account at Edfu and Eneh during the forthcoming season, and this forms a fitting pendant to the expedition in the interests of pathological research which Prof. Boyce is about to take to Sierra Leone and Central Africa, and the visit of Dr. Hele-Shaw, the Professor of Engineering, to the Transvaal on a somewhat similar errand. Altogether Liverpool has abundant reason to be proud of the services which her children are rendering to the cause of learning, and it is much to be wished that the public spirit of her citizens may be imitated further south.

SOCIETIES.

ASTRONOMICAL.—Dec. 9.—Prof. H. H. Turner, President, in the chair.—The President announced a bequest to the Society of 2,000*l.* from the late Mr. Frank McClean.—Dr. Rambaut read a paper on a very sensitive method of determining the irregularities of a pivot, and on the influence of the pivot-errors of the Radcliffe transit-circle upon the right ascensions of the Radcliffe Catalogue. The method, which was a modification of that of M. Hamy, was fully described and illustrated by diagrams.—The President showed a series of slides illustrating Prof. Hale's new observatory on Mount Wilson, near Pasadena, California.—Mr. Chapman partly read a paper on the validity of meteor radiants deduced from three observed tracks.—A note which accompanied a photograph by Mr. W. S. Franks of the detached nebula in Cygnus was read. The photograph, taken with the late Dr. Isaac Roberts's 20-in. reflector, showed the details of the nebula on a larger scale than on Dr. Max Wolf's photograph.—Another note by Mr. Franks was accompanied by four photographs of long lenticular nebulae, each of which was sharply divided longitudinally by a dark band. The author suggested that these nebulae were probably spirals seen edgewise—that their extreme edges consisted of a cooler matter than the main mass, and that this cooler edge absorbed the light and produced the appearance of a dark band.—Mr. Whittaker gave an account of two papers on the new lunar theory by Prof. E. W. Brown, one of the papers being on the completion of the solution of the main problem.—Mr. Dyson gave a short account of Mr. Cowell's paper—an analysis of 145 terms in the moon's longitude.—Dr. Rambaut read a note by Mr. Wickham on the variable star 159 Pegasi.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Dec. 24.—Lord Avebury, President, in the chair.—The Duke of Portland exhibited a gold standing cup enamelled and set with jewels, which was described by the Secretary as probably of the second quarter of the seventeenth century, and of South German work, perhaps from the hand of a leading craftsman of Augsburg or Nuremberg.—Mr. W. Dale exhibited a leaden grave cross found in the churchyard of St. Mary's, Southampton, in 1884. It is a roughly made object, 14½ in. long, inscribed on one side: —HIC : IACET : VDELINA DEVOTA (?) MYLIERYM, and on the other the angelic salutation, AVE MARIA, &c. The cross is apparently of the thirteenth century.

Dec. 8.—Prof. Gowland, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. G. F. Hill read a paper on 'The Thirty Pieces of Silver,' of which the following is an abstract:—(1) The legend, in Western literature, seems first to occur in Godfrey of Viterbo (twelfth century). The coins (explained as being really of gold, not silver) were made by Terah. His son Abraham bought land with them, and with them the Ishmaelites bought Joseph; they came into the hands of Pharaoh, and of the Queen of Sheba, who gave them to Solomon. Nebuchadnezzar carried them off, and gave them to his Sabeian allies. The Magi brought them to Christ, and the Virgin lost them in the Egyptian desert. An Armenian astrologer got possession of them, and returned them to Christ, at whose behest they were put in the Temple, thus becoming available for the payment of Judas. Godfrey gives as his source the "Hebrew discourse of St. Bartholomew to the Armenians." A Syriac version in Solomon of Basra's 'Book of the Bee' (thirteenth century) differs much in detail, connecting the story with Abgarus, who plays a part similar to that of Godfrey's Armenian. Both associate the coins with the "vesture without seam." In the fourteenth century Ludolph of Suchem and John of Hildesheim gave wide currency to the story in somewhat different forms, probably going

back to a common version not quite the same as that of Godfrey of Viterbo. Yet another very simple version is represented by two fifteenth-century MSS. in the British Museum. (2) The Relics. Many pieces professing to come from the thirty were or are preserved in various sanctuaries. Of the ten or eleven of which the nature is known, eight are Rhodian coins of the fourth century B.C. (e.g. those at S. Croce di Gerusalemme and at Eugubium, and one formerly at Malta). The reason for the preponderance of the Rhodian coins lies in the fact that the Malta relic was previously in the castle at Rhodes, and was seen by every pilgrim who passed that way to the Holy Land. Similar Rhodian coins, being common then as now, would thus easily be regarded as belonging to the thirty pieces. A Syracusan "medallion" of about 400 B.C. and an Egyptian coin of the late thirteenth century also figure among these relics.—Sir J. Charles Robinson exhibited: (1) A miniature shovel of agate mounted in silver-gilt, and with a carnelian handle, probably French work of the fourteenth century. It was perhaps used, as was suggested by Mr. Hope, in the ceremonial making of the wafers for use in the Holy Eucharist. (2) A silver-gilt spoon of the fifteenth century, probably of German manufacture, with engravings within and without the bowl, and a figure of St. Christopher forming the handle.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—Dec. 7.—Sir Henry Howarth, President, in the chair.—A paper by Mr. James Hilton on the Pfahlgraben and Saalburg in Germany was read, and illustrations exhibited.—A paper on the mural paintings recently discovered in Trotton Church, Sussex, was read by Mr. P. M. Johnston, and drawings thereof exhibited and described.

LINNEAN.—Dec. 1.—Prof. W. A. Herdman, President, in the chair.—Mr. P. Appleyard, Mr. R. Hind Cambage, Mr. T. B. Goodall, and Mr. R. N. Wolfenden were elected.—The meeting having been made Special, a ballot was taken for five additional members of Council, in accordance with the provisions of the Supplemental Charter. Mr. Richard Assheton, Canon W. W. Fowler, Mr. H. W. Monckton, Prof. F. W. Oliver, and Dr. A. B. Rendle were elected.—Mr. John Clayton presented a series of photographs with lithographed text, entitled 'The Sequoias, with Special Reference to the Section of the Big-Tree Mark Twain,' the tree which afforded the sections in the Jesup Collection at New York, and at the British Museum (Natural History).—A discussion followed, Mr. H. J. Elwes, the Rev. T. R. Stebbing, and Mr. H. W. Monckton taking part.—Prof. S. H. Vines gave a discourse on 'Proteid Digestion in Animals and Plants.'—A discussion followed, in which Dr. A. B. Rendle, Mr. A. O. Walker, Prof. W. A. Herdman, Mr. A. P. Young, the Rev. T. R. Stebbing, Mr. J. Oliver, and Mr. E. F. Armstrong engaged, and Prof. Vines replied.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Dec. 13.—Sir Guilford L. Moleworth, President, in the chair.—A paper on 'The Construction of a Concrete Railway-Viaduct,' by Messrs. A. Wood-Hill and E. D. Pain, was read.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.—Dec. 14.—Mr. Percy Newberry read a paper on 'The Horus Title of the Egyptian Kings.' The author said that the so-called Horus title was represented by the figure of a hawk perched on the façade of a building, above which was written the special name of the king. This title had a territorial meaning. It is first found with the name of the Scorpion King on a vase from Hierakonpolis. It next appears on some monuments of Narmer, Hierakonpolis, where the earliest monuments of the kings of Upper Egypt are found, was "The City of the Hawk." Here the hawk was worshipped from very early times, and the hawk-sign represented the district of which the god it symbolized was the protecting deity. The hawk on a curved perch is found as a symbol of two of the four allied tribes who conquered the whole of Egypt. Later on the same symbol appears, in the slightly different form of "The Raising of the Hawk," as the standard-sign of Edfu. The standard of a district represented also the chieftain of that district, and the hawk-sign may be regarded as signifying the chieftain of the hawk-district. That this is its signification is shown by the standard-sign of Sais being placed over the name of Neith-hotep, who was a princess of Sais. That the legitimate Kings of Egypt were descended from the chieftains of the hawk-district is shown by the persistence of such titles as "He who is connected with Nekhau" (i.e., Hierakonpolis). The conclusions the author arrived at were: (1) That the king's Horus title was originally the totem of a tribe settled in the neighbourhood of Hierakonpolis, and that it was after-

wards transferred to the head-man of the tribe, and meant chieftain of the hawk-province; (2) that later this chieftain conquered all Egypt, retaining the title, and giving it precedence over all other titles; (3) that the hawk-district was the hereditary property of the Crown; (4) that the title signifies descent from the "House of the Hawk."

SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.—Dec. 12.—Annual Meeting.—Mr. D. B. Butler, President, in the chair.—The following were elected as the Council and officers for 1905, viz.: President, Mr. N. J. West; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. M. Wilson, R. St. George Moore, and J. W. Wilson; Ordinary Members of Council, Messrs. J. Bernays, G. A. Goodwin, G. Green, W. H. Holtum, E. J. Silcock, D. A. Symons, J. Aird, and A. G. Drury; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. G. Burt; Hon. Auditor, Mr. S. Wood.—The President announced that the following premiums had been awarded by the Council for papers read during the past session, viz.: The President's Gold Medal to Mr. W. E. Storev for his paper on 'Condensing Machinery'; the Bessemer Premium of Books to Mr. R. G. Allanson-Winn for his paper on 'Deep-Sea Erosion and Foreshore Protection'; a Society's Premium of Books to Mr. A. S. E. Ackermann for his paper on 'British and American Coal-cutting Machines'; and a Society's Premium of Books to Mr. F. Latham for his paper on 'Some Recent Works of Water Supply at Penzance.'

MATHEMATICAL.—Dec. 8.—Prof. A. R. Forsyth, President, in the chair.—Messrs. H. W. Chapman, L. N. G. Filon, and J. O. Griffiths were elected Members.—The following papers were communicated:—'On a Deficient Multinomial Expansion,' by Major P. A. MacMahon;—'The Application of Basic Numbers to Bessel's and Legendre's Functions,' by the Rev. F. H. Jackson;—'On Groups of which the Order is the Product of Powers of Two Primes,' by Prof. W. Burnside;—'On the Failure of Convergence of Fourier's Series,' by Dr. E. W. Hobson;—'An Extension of Borel's Exponential Method of Summation of Divergent Series applied to Linear Differential Equations,' by Mr. E. Cunningham;—and 'On the Linear Differential Equation of the Second Order,' by Prof. A. C. Dixon.

PHYSICAL.—Dec. 9.—Dr. R. T. Glazebrook, President, in the chair.—Prof. S. P. Thompson read a paper on 'A Rapid Method of Approximate Harmonic Analysis.'—A paper on 'A High-Frequency Alternator' was read by Mr. W. Duddell.—Prof. W. E. Ayrton gave an 'Exhibition of Experiments to show the Retardation of the Signalling Current on 3,500 Miles of the Pacific Cable between Vancouver and Fanning Island.'—The electrical laboratories of the Central Technical College were open for inspection, a special feature being an exhibition of Ayrton-Mather galvanometers (showing the evolution of the present commercial instruments from the earliest types, constructed in the College), universal shunts, and electrostatic instruments.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- Mon. Institute of Actuaries, 5.—'The Retrospective Method of Valuation,' Mr. F. Reil.
- Surveyors' Institution, 7.—Discussion on 'The Growth of Large Cities.' (Junior Meeting)
- Society of Arts, 8.—'Musical Wind Instruments,' Lecture IV., Mr. D. J. Blakely. (Lector Lectures)
- Tues. Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'The Construction of a Concrete Railway-Viaduct.'
- Society of Arts, 8.—'Street Architecture,' Mr. T. G. Jackson.
- Wed. Meteorological, 7.—Discussion on 'Decrease of Fog in London during Recent Years'; Paper on 'The Study of the Minor Fluctuations of Atmospheric Pressure,' Dr. W. N. Shaw and Mr. W. H. Dines.
- Geological, 8.—'Certain Genera and Species of Lytoceratids,' Mr. S. A. Buckman; 'The Leicester Earthquakes of August 4th, 1803, and June 21st, 1904'; 'The Derby Earthquakes of July 3rd, 1804'; and 'Twins Earthquakes,' Dr. C. Davidson.
- Microscopical, 9.—'The Theory of Highly Magnified Images,' Mr. J. W. Gordon.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES.

M. MANOUVRIER has recently made four communications to the Society of Anthropology of Paris relating to remarkable skulls of the Neolithic period. In one he described a skull found at the dolmen of Champignolles (Seine-et-Oise), and presented by the finder, M. Rénard, to the Society. It bears not only the superficial channelling termed by M. Manouvrier the sincipital T in unusually large dimensions, one of the ends of it piercing the skull, but also a large trepanation and a circular superficial scraping. All these heroic acts of surgery appear to have been effected early in the life of the individual, who must have survived them for some years. The instruments of precision

used by modern surgeons could hardly produce such a result. He also referred to a collection of fragments of bone, made with great care by MM. Daleau and Maufras in the dolmen of the Terrier de Cabut (Gironde); and to some skulls, male and female, in which the condition of the alveolar processes of the jaws and other circumstances indicate extreme old age. The cranium of Potancy is that of a male, well formed and capacious, exhibiting senile synostosis of the sutures and extreme atrophy of the alveoli of the upper jaw. The cranium of L'Herauld is that of a woman, probably not less than eighty years of age. The fourth paper related to a cranium from Meriel (Seine-et-Oise), found by M. Crépin, and presenting an unusual degree of prognathism. The dolmen in which it was found was disclosed in the course of excavations for laying the foundations of a house, and has now been destroyed. Other explorations are recorded by M. Armand Viré in a cave and rock-shelter at Lacave (Lot), and by M. Dumas at Chataigniers-Baron and Ste. Anastasie (Gard). At the last place was discovered the lower portion of a terra-cotta statuette representing a male figure.

Three complete memoirs have been presented to the same society: by Drs. Bloch and Vigier, on the hair and scalp of two negroes deceased at Paris; by Dr. Bloch, on variations in the length of the intestine; and by M. Zaborowski, on the cereals of the proto-Aryan period.

The subject of depopulation continues to attract much attention. M. Paul Robin advises the limitation of families, on the ground that the earth does not provide sufficient food for its inhabitants. Dr. Marcel Baudouin, on another aspect of the question, has investigated the results of the custom, existing in the maritime ports of the Vendée, which he calls "marachinage," and which may be compared with that of handfasting in Scotland, and finds that in the districts where it prevails, marriages and legitimate births are more numerous than in other parts of France, and that the number of illegitimate births falls to a minimum, while the number of births of the first child within nine months of marriage is as much as 33 per cent. The custom, therefore, tends to morality to the extent that the number of women betrayed and deserted is extremely small.

We are glad to note the prosperity of the Society of Anthropology of Paris. Its invested funds exceed 4,000*l.*, and a late member, M. Louët, has bequeathed to the Society the whole of his property, amounting to 6,000*l.*, upon the termination of certain life interests.

Among recent deaths of distinguished anthropologists is to be recorded that of M. Jean François Albert de Pouget, Marquis de Nadaillac, which took place at his château of Rougemont (Loir-et-Cher) on October 2nd, at the age of eighty-six. He was author of 'Les Premiers Hommes et les Temps Préhistoriques' (2 vols.), 'L'Amérique Préhistorique,' and other works. Prof. Friedrich Ratzel, author of 'The History of Mankind' (*Athenæum*, No. 3728), died on August 9th.

Science Gossip.

WE regret to hear of the death, which occurred last week in London, of Miss Lucy Everest Boole, F.I.C., at the early age of forty-two. Miss Boole was one of the several clever daughters of the late Mr. George Boole, Professor of Mathematics, Queen's College, Cork, and the author of important mathematical works. Miss Boole was, we believe, the first public lady teacher of chemistry in England, and on this subject she taught at the London School of Medicine.

WE congratulate Lord Rayleigh and Sir William Ramsay on their receipt of Nobel prizes for science, which constitutes international recognition of the prominence of this country in that respect. M. Pavloff, who

receives the prize for physiology and medicine, is a Petersburg professor.

THE Circolo Matematico di Palermo intends to offer an international prize for geometry at the fourth International Mathematical Congress, which will meet at Rome in 1908. It will consist of a small gold medal, to be called the Guiccia medal, after its founder, and of 3,000 francs, and will be given by preference, though not necessarily, to an essay which advances the knowledge of the theory of algebraical curves of space. The treatises may be written in Italian, French, German, or English, and must be sent to the President of the Circolo Matematico before July 1st, 1907.

A NEW observatory, in connexion with the famous Yerkes, is in process of construction, under the direction of Prof. Hale, on Mount Wilson, in California, at an elevation of 6,000 feet above the level of the sea. Prof. Turner, President of the Royal Astronomical Society, paid it a visit in September, and describes the difficulty of transporting the machinery up the narrow paths leading to the summit. Prof. Hale has tested the climate, and finds that he can reckon on a wonderful persistence of conditions favourable for observation. A fine telescope has been presented by Miss Helen Snow, which is probably by this time ready for trial for spectroscopic work of various kinds on the sun.

THE *Annual Companion to the Observatory* has appeared with its usual promptitude for 1905, and is replete with information useful to the astronomical amateur. Several items are, of course, taken from the *Nautical Almanac*. Mr. Denning has again revised the meteor notes, which give a complete list of the radiant points. Mr. Maw has supplied a number of observations of double stars. The data respecting variable stars are very copious; for the ephemerides of these, which continue to increase in number, the editors are indebted to M. Loewy, Director of the Paris Observatory, who has kindly furnished them, as before, with advance proofs.

THE variable star 32 Cassiopeiæ (=B.D.+64°127), which was announced by Mr. J. Miller Barr, of Ontario, Canada, in No. 569 of the *Astronomical Journal* as having the remarkably short period of about eight hours, obtains the provisional catalogue - designation var. 186, 1904, Cassiopeiæ. It is a naked-eye star of about five and a half magnitude, and the whole range of variability is somewhat less than half a magnitude.

TEMPEL'S second periodical comet (c, 1904) was rediscovered by M. Javelle at Nice on the evening of the 30th ult. He describes it as "faible, mal définie; elle apparaît comme une tache blanchâtre de 1'5 à 2'0 environ d'étendue; elle ne présente pas de noyau." This comet was first discovered by the late M. Tempel at the Brera Observatory, Milan, on July 3rd, 1873. Its period is about five and a quarter years in length, and it was observed again in the autumn of 1878, but escaped observation at the returns due in 1883 and 1889, being unfavourably placed on those occasions. It was, however, redetected in the month of May, 1894, and also observed at the return in 1899, when it passed its perihelion on the 28th of July. According to M. Coniel's ephemeris the perihelion passage took place at the present return early in November, but the comet was already receding from the earth, its distance from us at the time of M. Javelle's detection amounting to 1.94 in terms of the earth's mean distance from the sun, or about 180 millions of miles. Its apparent place was then in the constellation Sagittarius, moving in a nearly easterly direction towards Capricornus, but it is not likely to be visible after this week on account of the increasing moonlight.

ENCKE'S comet (b, 1904) is now situated in the western part of the constellation Aquila, moving in a south-westerly direction. It is receding

from the earth, but will not be in perihelion until about the 4th prox.

WE have received the tenth number of vol. xxxiii. of the *Memorie della Società degli Spettroscopisti Italiani*, the principal paper in which is by Prof. Mascari and Signor Cavasino, on the relation between the agitation of solar images and atmospheric disturbances on the earth, deduced from twenty-three years' observations at Catania and Palermo.

FINE ARTS

SCULPTURE AND ARCHITECTURE.

Greek Sculpture, its Spirit and Principles. By Edmund von Mach. (Ginn & Co.)—Among the many books that have been written about Greek sculpture, Dr. von Mach's occupies a position of its own. It assumes the results of recent archaeological study, and states them so far as is necessary for the comprehension of the subjects treated. Yet it is no systematic treatise—far less a history of Greek sculpture. It is rather a series of essays, first upon the general conditions that affected the art in Greece, and then upon the development of sculpture and its characteristics at various periods. It is readable and interesting, and may well attract readers generally, and artists in particular. In such a work one does not look for new identifications or startling theories, but there are many observations which may prove suggestive to the student of archaeology, just because the method followed is in the main artistic rather than archaeological. Owing to the width of the field and the frequent attempts at generalization, the author is led into many statements which arouse a spirit of criticism, most frequently in cases where the desire to emphasize has led him to overstate his case. For example, in his desire to vindicate the independence of Greek sculpture he goes too far when he denies all influence of Egyptian models, saying that "there is not a single point of resemblance between these statues, except the superficial one of the pose." What was borrowed consisted of conventions, not essentials; but there are too many coincidences in detail to be ignored. Again, Dr. von Mach may be justified in rejecting too rigid a distinction between the early schools; but granted that there was much influence and reaction from one to another, there is no need to call "the Dorian and Ionian schools indistinguishable." Again, the opinion that facial expression is "an entirely un-Greek problem" dies hard, though it has been fully enough disproved since Ruskin wrote his 'Aratra Pentelici'; but it implies an arbitrary and a very narrow definition of Greek art to say that Polyclitus was "un-Greek in his work." Another statement so exaggerated as to conceal the element of truth which it contains is that the draperies of Greek statues

"are always true enough to appear real without ever being correct.....The painters often attained to a fairly accurate rendering of the garment, the sculptor never."

In the face of numerous examples of statues with drapery which it is easy enough to imitate in arrangement upon a draped model, such an assertion as this is bewildering. And if "not even Roman copies of works of" the period before the Persian wars "are extant; for the Roman taste did not appreciate the earliest attempts of the Greeks," how are we to explain the extant copies of early statues?

When we pass from general statements to individual works, we again find a good many matters that call for criticism. Thus it is not at all a happy suggestion that the Lancelotti discobolus may be a forgery, nor can the well-known photograph of it be considered too poor to judge by; it was made the basis of much sound criticism, even before the recent discovery of a cast of the head; and the action

of disc-throwing is now so well known, both from ancient monuments and modern experiments, that there is no need to make such suggestions as that he "will hurl his weapon [sic] in the direction of his right foot," or that "he will make a few quick steps and then wheel about to send the weapon back of him." It is impossible to understand the statue at all unless its motive is more clearly realized. Again, in the case of the Aphrodite of Melos, it is suggested that the figure was placed

"in a niche, or at least close to the wall. The disposition of the arms becomes then a matter of no difficulty, for the background offers ample opportunities for invisible places of attachment. This solution of the seemingly hopeless problem of restoration is so simple that one wonders at its not having been suggested before."

It is not easy to see how this is in any sense a solution of the artistic problem. In the case of the Apollo Belvedere the author appears to attribute to M. Collignon both Overbeck's long discarded association with the repulse of the Gauls from Delphi and Dr. Winter's attribution to Leochares, which is obviously inconsistent with the other suggestion. Further old errors, such as that the horses of Poseidon in the Parthenon pediment were hippocamps, are repeated. The author's desire for expressive phraseology sometimes leads him into awkward expressions, as when he speaks of "the moist sentimentality peculiar to" the eyes of Alexander. In his attribution of the early activity of Polyclitus to "the fifth decade before Christ," presumably the words "of the fifth century" have dropped out.

But in spite of this list of defects, which might be considerably prolonged, the book remains an interesting and stimulating one. The author shows a sound judgment in many matters, such as the separation of early sculpture in the round from work in relief, and in his insistence on the merit and independence of what he rather quaintly calls "autumn days," the Hellenistic age. Those who have already made a study of Greek sculpture will find many old problems presented under a new aspect, while those to whom the subject is not familiar will secure here an appreciative and sympathetic introduction.

The Cathedrals of Northern France. By Francis Miltoun. With eighty illustrations by Blanche McManus. (Werner Laurie.)—Our English cathedrals, solemn and beautiful as they are, do not strike the imagination and win the love of the traveller as do the group of nearly three-score buildings which form the subject of this book. France, it is true, has no monument of Romanesque architecture to be compared with Durham, no buildings to rival in their own particular excellences Lincoln or Westminster; but, on the other hand, we have nothing like the long series of examples of regular development which can be studied in the schools of the Ile de France, of Burgundy, of Auvergne, and others less well defined. The situation, too, of these churches facilitates the visit of the student in these days of renewed use of the high road, for they are almost exclusively seated in Roman towns, a day's forced march—about thirty miles—from each other, on the oldest roadways of Europe. To enter into a full knowledge of them they should be visited in this way, so that their distant view, growing into distinctness with nearer approach, stamps their personality on the mind. For each of these monuments has a character of its own—not only the great churches of Amiens, Beauvais, Rheims, Laon, Chartres, and Paris, but the lesser glories of St. Omer, Soissons, Noyon, Bourges, Nevers, Auxerre, Moulins, Troyes, and the rest. Those who cannot visit them all, and yet wish to see some of them, are to be consoled with on the difficulty of selection. The men who know them best find it hardest to choose between them, and it is only by a process of elimination that

one arrives at a final judgment. Of the great churches, Paris is beautiful but lifeless, Chartres is a promise of the glories of Gothic rather than a fulfilment, St. Denis is restored out of any semblance of beauty, and we are left to balance our admiration between the perfect simplicity of Amiens, the dazzling ambition and beautiful detail of Beauvais—"one of the wonders of the world"—and the magnificence of Rheims. Two of the best judges of Gothic of our time, Ruskin and William Morris, showed their love of Beauvais by their frequent return to it when occasion offered. Amiens is the perfect logical development of the style at its purest, but Rheims unites magnificence of conception and historic association with a wealth of detail, with sculpture the best of which, such as the 'St. Louis' and the 'Eve,' has not been excelled since the days of Phidias, and painted glass hardly equalled in France. Of the cathedrals outside this charmed circle, Laon is perhaps the most sympathetic to an English visitor, and the most beautiful. It is an absolutely fine Gothic church in a very pure and uniform style; and what Mr. Miltoun can mean, if he means anything, by classing it as "transition" with Noyon and Soissons, we profess ourselves unable to understand. It shows English influence in its square east end, a fact not so difficult to understand when we know that it was largely built by money collected in the southern counties of England, and the traveller is still impressed by the kindly fancy which placed eight draught oxen on the western towers in memory of the patient animals which toiled up the hill with the stone for its building. Soissons, too, is extraordinarily beautiful, of the earliest Gothic, of great simplicity and of the utmost refinement. The Norman and Breton cathedrals are altogether inferior to these, even taken at their best in Rouen.

We do not mean to undervalue the work before us when we say that its main interest is found in the illustrations. We hope that they will inspire many of its readers to follow the author's footsteps round France. Let us advise them to put a Murray in their knapsack. Mr. Miltoun writes with great enthusiasm, but he is evidently ill prepared to write on architectural subjects. Thus, for example, St. Bénigne of Dijon is spoken of as "of manifest Romanesque or Byzantine conception," and the articles do not always show that he has visited the interiors of the cathedrals he writes of—witness the pavement of St. Omer and the inscribed stones of Châlons-sur-Marne. Miss McManus is well equipped for her part of the work, though some of the drawings betray a very hurried glance at the subject and an inadequate sense of architecture. The drawing, for example, of the market-place of Beauvais, with a glimpse of the cathedral, is very poor. But such things are the exception. Evidently the flying buttresses of the rounded choir-end have fascinated her, for a large proportion of the views are taken from this point. One feels, too, that the drawings should not have been limited to the exteriors; of some cathedrals, indeed, like Autun, it is only the interiors that are characteristic. Some very useful tables are given as appendices, amongst them a number of ground-plans (with which some maps from an 'Automobile Guide' seem to have been mixed up), which are of the greatest importance to students of architecture. We hope that in the volume on Southern France Miss McManus will make ground-plans of every cathedral described, and in a second edition, when the time comes, do the same for the North. Mr. Werner Laurie may be congratulated on opening his career as a publisher by the introduction of such a pleasing volume to the English public.

Die Handzeichnungen Giuliano's da Sangallo. By Cornel von Fabriczy. (Stuttgart, Oskar Gerschel.)—The book of elaborate architectural drawings by Giuliano da Sangallo, in the

Barberini Library, has been known to students almost from the time of its production, and in recent times has been largely used for its invaluable plans and elevations of classical remains which no longer exist. Herr von Fabriczy has here for the first time given a *catalogue raisonné* of its contents. To this he has added also a minute study of the smaller sketch-book of the Municipal Library at Siena. This latter was the sketch-book actually carried by Giuliano in his travels, and in it he took rough notes of architectural designs which interested him. It was his companion for many years, and drawings of various dates occur from 1483 to 1513, the year before his death. Many of the rough sketches of the Siennese note-book are carried out again, with greater completeness and on a larger scale, in the Barberini book. Into this larger book he copied, also, any architectural drawings by travellers, like Cyriacus of Ancona, which struck his fancy. It is thus that we find in it drawings of architectural remains at Constantinople and in Greece, of which that of the west front of the Parthenon has been studied by archaeologists from Lucas Holstein to Mommsen and Rossi.

From quite early times Giuliano da Sangallo's book was used in the same way that he had used the works of others. Antonio da Sangallo the elder, Giovanni Battista il Gobbo, Giorgio Vasari the younger, Serlio, and probably Palladio himself are among those who made use of the book. Curiously enough, this process of copying went on till the last century, so that Sangallo's arbitrary restoration of the ground-plan of the Septizonium was that adopted in text-books down to Piale's edition of Venuti in 1824.

The question of Palladio's indebtedness is not settled decisively by the author, who was unable to examine the Palladio drawings of the Duke of Devonshire's collection. Among the drawings which are of interest as records of buildings now destroyed we may mention the so-called tower of Boetius at Pavia, the arch of Gallienus at S. Vito, the Basilica of P. Emilii in the Forum, and the monument of Philopappus.

The book came, after Giuliano's death, into the hands of Francesco da Sangallo, who added a few drawings and many of the explanations and legends. Herr von Fabriczy goes at length into the question of the relative share of the two artists, and, indeed, discusses with extreme minuteness and precision all the problems to which the drawings give rise. It is a careful and learned production, which will be of great use to students as a book of reference.

Besides the architectural designs which occupy the greater part of these books, there are a few figure subjects by Giuliano, one or two of which occur in the books in question and others on scattered sheets in the Uffizi and Albertina collections. Great though he was as an architect, Giuliano as a figure draughtsman is scarcely respectable, and our author treats him, we think, too seriously in this respect. Indeed, it would scarcely be worth while to investigate and catalogue these productions were it not that from time to time his work has been confused with that of Botticelli. Giuliano's name, as is well known, occurs on the back of the so-called Botticelli tondo (No. 275) in the National Gallery, and the idea has arisen that he may have been the author as well as the possessor of this work. But his drawings, though full of Botticellian mannerisms, are not nearly up to the level of this picture. That Giuliano da Sangallo was closely associated as a draughtsman with Botticelli is, however, clear from the fact that a sheet in the Uffizi (No. 1567) contains a drawing by him which is nothing but a free copy of one of the figures in Botticelli's Villa Lemmi frescoes. The Judith in the Siennese sketch-book and a larger version of the same subject in the Albertina are also freely imitative of Botticelli's mannerisms. Herr von Fabriczy ascribes the latter to Antonio da

Sangallo the elder, though most critics, including Herr Wickhoff and Mr. Berenson, give it to Giuliano. In the case of two artists who as figure draughtsmen were altogether insignificant, it is extremely hard to decide the question on internal evidence, and here the evidence of an old tradition in favour of Giuliano, brought forward by Mr. Berenson, is of great weight. The whole question is, however, of very slight æsthetic interest, and the real value of Herr von Fabriczy's book lies in the care and accuracy with which he has annotated the architectural drawings and shown how far they may be relied upon as a direct record of buildings now destroyed or altered, and in what cases they are merely copies of older drawings. The usefulness of the book is greatly enhanced by a full index.

BURLINGTON FINE-ARTS CLUB.

THE small winter exhibition now on view in Savile Row, though miscellaneous in character, raises some interesting questions. The large decorative painting of *St. Michael, the Dragon, and a Donor*, lent by Mr. Julius Wernher, is a very striking work. Certain elements derived from Flemish art are noticeable both in the finely characteristic portrait of the donor and in the dragon, which is a monster conceived in the manner of Jerome Bosch. On the other hand, the richly decorative character of the painting, the elaborately tooled gold background, and a certain freedom and largeness in the design of the drapery, suggest a Southern origin. The best theory seems to us that adopted in the catalogue, namely, that we have here yet another work of that Provençal School which made such a profound impression at the recent exhibition in Paris. This picture certainly has the strange mixture of elements from Flanders, Siena, Spain, and even Central France—St. Michael's shield here reminds one of Fouquet—that is noticeable in the works of Enguerrand, Charenton, and the great unknown master of the Avignon Pietà. Mr. Wernher's picture is signed on a *cartellino*, the exact pattern of which we cannot recall except in Venetia, where it is constant. The signature is Bartolomeus Rubens, followed by a hieroglyph, which is interpreted as P.M. for *propria manu*. This ought ultimately to give the clue to the origin of a very singular and in many ways very beautiful picture. The date given in the catalogue, circa 1490, is perhaps rather late; the fashion of the donor's hair and his sleeves suggest an earlier date. According to M. Hulín, the fashion of wearing the hair shaved over the nape of the neck ceased about 1460, and although one may suppose it lingered on for some time in remote districts, it would on this account be difficult to find for the present picture a much later date than 1465 or 1470. In that case we must suppose that Bosch was not by any means the first inventor of those monstrous shapes which we associate with his name.

Two other pictures on the same wall are of great interest—both are of the same subject—the Virgin with two music-making angels standing in the apse of an early Gothic chapel. Both are attributed to the Maître de Flémalle, while yet a third version of the composition, in the collection of M. Bossy, is represented by a photograph. Both the pictures here shown are remarkably fine examples of Flemish painting, and either would pass, we think, for an original work if it stood alone. But with the three versions before our eyes, we find no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that the version lent by Mr. Newton Robinson is not only the earliest, but has every mark of an original work by the Maître de Flémalle. It has his peculiar grey flesh tones, his rare and delicate colour harmonies of grey, blue, rose, and white, a harmony which places him apart among all Flemish masters. It has, too, his exquisite miniature-painter's purity and

clearness of handling. It is, in fact, in every way comparable to the superb Madonna in Mr. Salting's collection. On the other hand, Mr. Salting's version of this particular work has the reddish flesh, the brownish colour schemes, and the heavy glazes which belong to a much later period of Flemish painting. The types of the faces are materially altered; they are prettier, less serious, and less profoundly understood. We should expect this to be a copy executed towards the end of the century, probably by some painter of the school of Gerard David.

Two little panels (Nos. 1 and 7), though belonging to this school, are hardly worthy of David himself, to whom they are ascribed. Nor can we accept as Sellajo's the pretty Ghirlandajesque tondo (9) here ascribed to him. Just below this hangs for comparison a highly characteristic work of that master, Mr. Brinsley Marley's cassone front (10), with the story of Cupid and Psyche done with all the delightful fancy, the free decorative touch, the fine colouring, and the naively clumsy draughtsmanship of that charming, but second-rate craftsman.

Lord Windsor's large *St. Sebastian* (11) is given to Cesare da Sesto, though Mr. Cook, to whom we believe the excellent catalogue is due, was the first to recognize in it the hand of Andrea Solario, and this seems to us on many grounds the right name.

Lady Wantage sends a *Madonna and Child*, ascribed to Botticelli, which is a nearly exact replica of the central figure of a large picture in the Accademia at Florence. Neither the Florentine picture nor Lady Wantage's is accepted by critics as by the master's hand, though the design may well be his. Lady Wantage's picture, which is in wonderful preservation, would seem to be by some artist of Botticelli's circle, who was accustomed to painting *cassoni* and decorative pieces. The name given to this Madonna, *Dei Candelabri d'Oro*, is not particularly fortunate, since the candelabri are really the columns supporting the arched top to the throne.

A very charming little picture, the *Flight into Egypt* (16), lent by Sir William Farrer, is given to Garofalo or Marco Melone. The central figure of the Virgin seated on the ass is copied from a picture by Cosimo Tura, which was exhibited at the Club several years ago. But the painting belongs to the generation succeeding Tura, and is, we feel sure, an extremely early and unusually scrupulous work by Erocle di Giulio Grandi. Lord Egerton of Tatton contributes a figure of St. John the Baptist, ascribed to Basaiti. It is almost a copy of one of Alvise Vivarini's figures, and is clearly by Girolamo da Sta. Croce. A *Desco da Parto* (45), by Bacchiacca, painted on both sides, is interesting as a late and very perfect example of these birth plates. The purely decorative treatment of the back is much more successful than the picture on the front.

Of the various small pieces attributed to Rubens only one has the authentic touch of the master, and this is Mr. Herbert Cook's *Boar Hunt* (30), a wonderfully brilliant sketch, in which, with the slightest scumbles of paints on a brown ground, form, colour, and atmosphere are perfectly indicated.

Among English paintings there are an unusually good Cotes, a portrait of Kitty Fisher, clearly inspired by Sir Joshua Reynolds's picture at Hertford House; two magnificent Gainsboroughs; a so-called Romney (26), by some, to us, unknown pupil of Sir Joshua Reynolds; and a very capable, brilliant, but commonplace family group by Harlow. An oil landscape by David Cox would scarcely attract attention in an exhibition at the Royal Academy.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL NOTES.

THE excavations of Mr. Leonard King, of the British Museum, at Kuyunjik, of which a slight sketch is given by M. Joannin in the current

number of M. Maspero's *Recueil de Travaux*, clear up one or two points in late Assyrian history. The sculpture in the palace of Sennacherib, where he has been working, proves to have been much damaged by fire, which seems to indicate that the funeral pyre of Sardanapalus or Assur-bani-pal at the end of the siege by the Medes and Babylonians was not altogether a myth, but that it occurred under Saracos or Sin-shar-ishkun, the last King of Assyria, and the next but one in succession to Assur-bani-pal. Mr. King has also found indications that the palace of Sennacherib was built on a site occupied by former royal buildings, as is, in fact, stated in distinct terms on one of the winged bulls discovered by Layard. To judge from the bricks, these must have been erected in the times of Tiglath-pilezer I. and of Assurnazir-pal, who reigned in the eleventh and ninth centuries respectively before our era. Mr. King was much hindered in his work by the superstition of the natives, who insisted on throwing stones at Sennacherib's sculptures, and prevented him from excavating the site known as the tomb of Jonah.

The Babylonian origin of the Greek cult of Demeter and Persephone, which has seemed probable to many from the occurrence of Sumerian words like Eris - ki - gal (lady of the lower world) as an epithet of Core in certain Græco - Egyptian spells, receives confirmation from the seventeenth volume of cuneiform texts lately published by the British Museum. These, too, are mostly spells or charms which, though they come from Assur-bani-pal's Kuyunjik library, are said to date back to Sumerian times. Among them we find the description of a ceremony, wherein the patient, after being purified with "the pure ablutions of the Ocean," is to sacrifice "a little pig," to which all his sins and afflictions are supposed to be magically transferred. If we compare this with the ceremonies at Athens on the second day of the mysteries known as the day *ἀλαδε μύσται*, when the initiates bathed in the sea because, as Euripides' Iphigenia says, "Sea waves wash away all human ills," in company with the sucking-pig designed for sacrifice, the resemblance seems too close to be entirely accidental.

M. Maspero has published a new translation of the stele of Userkaf (the Usercheres of Manetho) of the fifth dynasty, found by Prof. Petrie at Abydos. He thinks that if Prof. Petrie's copyist had been, as he says, "a professional Egyptologist," he (or she) might have been able to make a guess at many of the mutilated signs, and thus have considerably reduced the *lacune* in the copy from which we now have to work. He does not agree with Mr. Griffith in the view that the inscription was originally written on papyrus, and afterwards transferred to stone, and he corrects the translation published by the last-named in 'Abydos II.' in several particulars. M. Maspero has also given a criticism of Dr. Erman's recent 'Aegyptische Glossar,' in which he laments that Dr. Erman refers his readers in certain cases to his grammar only, and not to the texts on which it is supposed to be founded. As M. Maspero says, it is necessary for beginners even more than for more advanced scholars that they should have an opportunity of checking for themselves the theories of the Berlin school, without being forced *jurare in verbum magistri*. Perhaps the sting of his criticism lies in the concluding words that the 'Glossar' should prove useful to students at German universities and beginners in other countries.

M. Daresy has resumed the investigation of the origin of some of the hieroglyphic signs, so happily commenced some years ago by Mr. Griffith. Of the *ankh*, *crux ansata*, or sign of life, he has to confess he can make nothing, although he successively passes in review M. Loret's theory that it represents a mirror, its reference by himself to the umbilical cord, its

apparent relation to a pair of sandals, and to a solution of salt, only to reject them all. He is more successful with the *mos* or so-called "garland" sign, which has the signification of birth, and which he shows, with great apparent probability, may be taken to represent the sprouting of a plant, with its three long curved roots below the earth and its three straight shoots above it. The *was* sceptre he judges to bear the head of an oryx, which he would make into the Typhonian animal; and he produces among other things a curious variant for the *men* or draught-board sign which enters into the name of Menes. According to him this was originally the club or mace-of-arms, which he thinks agrees well with the signification of "establishing" or "making firm." It seems at first sight adapted to rather a Donnybrook method of construction.

An interesting study has been presented to the Académie des Inscriptions by the Polish Rabbi Poznanski on the word *Shiloh* as it appears in the testament of Jacob in Genesis. *Shiloh* has been thought by other Jewish commentators to be a stray reference to the sanctuary at that place, which has got into the text by accident; by the Christians it is referred to the advent of Christ; and, curiously enough, by the Mohammedans to that of their prophet. Herr Poznanski labours, however, to show that the word really points to the Jewish Messiah, for whom his fellow-countrymen still wait, and any one who is interested in this view can be referred to his work on the subject, of which the first part extends to some 500 pages.

The genealogy of Masinissa, the "Numidian" king who helped Scipio Africanus to conquer Carthage in the second Punic war, and who lived to see Semitic rule banished from Africa in the third, has long been a puzzle to archaeologists. He is said to have been the son of Gala, king of the Massylæ or Massesylæ, but beyond this it has hitherto been impossible to go. M. Gauckler, the Director of Antiquities for the Regency of Tunis, has now, however, discovered the remains of a temple raised in Masinissa's honour, which contains his whole ancestry, back to the times of one Micipsa. It was doubtless after the last-named that Masinissa's eldest son and successor was named; but the inscription, which is bilingual, and both in Semitic and Libyan, has yet to be fully translated. When this is done it should be a valuable aid to the study of the ancient Berber language, which presents so many affinities with the Egyptian, and may explain to us what Berber names, such as Masinissa, Jugurtha, Bocchor, Gulussa, Syphax, and the like, really mean.

Two studies—one of which is his doctoral thesis for the Faculty of Letters at Paris—have been published by M. S. Labourt, which are of great importance for the history of Christianity in the East. The first refers to the Church in Persia under the Sassanian dynasty, when Zoroastrianism was the State cult, and Christianity enjoyed only a spasmodic toleration. The king seems to have appointed the bishops, and especially the primate, or catholicos, by a legal fiction much resembling our own *cogné d'élire*, and we repeatedly find the government of the Church interfered with by the heathen State. In 488, according to M. Labourt, the Shah Namasp orders the catholicos to call a council for the suppression of the heresy of Mazdak, who had lately preached the community of wives and goods, and this appears to have been done some years later. So, in 552, Chosroes I. appoints the Court physician Joseph to be catholicos, and the appointment, though it seems to have aroused much opposition, was acquiesced in. M. Labourt's other work, which is founded on the life and deeds of Timotheos I., Patriarch of the Nestorian Church under the Abbasside khalifs of Bagdad, is interesting, as showing the great development of Nestorian missionary effort under the

prosperity that the mother Church enjoyed at the time; and it may be noticed that the Nestorian inscription of Si-ngan-fu, of which an excellent account was given last year in the *Dublin Review*, is attributed to the first year of Timotheos's episcopate.

The other side of the same story may be read in the Bishop Sebeos's 'History of Heraclius,' which has just been translated from the Armenian by M. Frédéric Macler, and published by Leroux of Paris. According to the bishop, Chosroes was a Christian who made public profession of the faith on his deathbed, and banished the magi into remote parts of the kingdom. He supports, on the whole, the narrative of Gibbon, particularly as corrected by Prof. Bury, who seems to have known the history of Sebeos in the Russian translation of Patkanian. He confirms the story of Sira, or Sirin, the Christian "Queen of Queens" of Chosroes II., though he is full of execration for the mischief wrought by the troops of this prince in the Holy City of Jerusalem. A great part of his wrath is, however, reserved for the Jews, to whom he attributes the invasion of Armenia by the Arabs, which led directly to the loss of half of Heraclius's empire to the Mohammedans. As the unhappy Israelites had just been treated with great cruelty by the Persians in Jerusalem, and by the Greeks in Edessa, it is not to be wondered at that they had small love for either of the two great powers who had just finished their struggle for the possession of Western Asia; yet it is doubtful if they indeed had much to do with bringing about the Arab invasion. That they acted as spies and guides to it is likely enough. Did they not do the same, if contemporary history is to be believed, for Alexander the Great, for Genghiz Khan's generals in Europe, and for the soldiers of Moltke?

DISCOVERIES IN LYCAONIA, 1904.

In the *Athenæum*, July 23rd, p. 119, the first part of our explorations in Asia Minor during the present year was described. Even taken by itself alone, the work there described was sufficient reward for a whole summer's expedition. The rest of our exploration was equally fruitful, and made this year the most fortunate that I have had since the discovery of the Phrygian monuments. Our second exploration was directed east towards the southern end of Karadja-Dagh, with the special view of discovering conclusive proof of the site of either Hyde or Barata, or both. We took different roads: Prof. T. Callander, of Kingston, Canada, and Trinity College, Oxford, an old pupil of my own in Aberdeen, followed the north side of Boz-Dagh, while Mrs. and Miss Ramsay and I took the south side. I had good reason for thinking that the north side was the most fruitful side of the mountains, and the south the least likely to be productive; but as the more experienced explorer, I assumed the more difficult part of the work. On the south side we found only some valueless epitaphs. Mr. Callander got about ten inscriptions from villages near Savatra, two confirming the identification of that city, one of our discoveries in 1901 (published by Mr. Cronin), and a third being a milestone, proving the course of the Roman road. I passed through the villages on a later journey, and felt bound to compliment Mr. Callander on the thoroughness of his search. Nineteen travellers out of twenty would have found nothing at all in those villages; but there was apparently hardly any stone left unexamined by him, and I found only one worn and indecipherable milestone that had escaped him. Though we could read only a few letters, it was important, first as confirming the course of the Roman road, and secondly as containing part of a name ending in *VCIVM*, which subsequently proved useful as giving the completion of a name on a third milestone.

We all met at Kara-Bunar (the Black Fountain), so called from a spring which flows only at long intervals, sometimes remaining dry for years; it was flowing this year. The belief is that there is always a feverish and unhealthy season when it flows. Kara-Bunar is the site at or near which Hyde is placed in my 'Historical Geography' and in a long paper on Lycaonia, published in the last Austrian *Jahresheft* (1904, Part II.). We found no direct evidence. The indirect evidence points more strongly than ever to Kara-Bunar itself, or some place in the immediate neighbourhood, as the site of Hyde.

I had heard in Konia reports of a great site in Karadja-Dagh, and fully expected that this would turn out to be Hyde. The site was called Kirk-Kilisse, and both a Greek landowner and merchant and a Turkish official assured me separately that they had seen it, and that it was the most remarkable site in Asia Minor, in marvellously perfect preservation and full of inscriptions. Nothing could be more circumstantial than this description given by two eyewitnesses. Yet there is no such site as Kirk-Kilisse in Karadja-Dagh, or near it. The whole account was simply a loose and exaggerated description of the uninteresting ruins of Bin-Bir-Kilisse, in Kara-Dagh, far to the south-west, where I have placed Barata; and I still believe that the identification is correct, though we failed to find any direct evidence to prove it.

Karadja-Dagh, east and north-east from Kara-Bunar, is full of Byzantine forts and remains. In the eighth or ninth century Hyde was destroyed by the Arabs, and the Christians took refuge in the retired glens and on the lofty peaks of Karadja-Dagh. These remains well deserve more careful examination than we could give them; and a student of Byzantine architecture and city life might profitably spend two or three weeks among the mountains of this isolated range, which rises out of the dead level plain like a long island from the sea.

But I must pass on to our principal discovery. About nine or ten hours north-east from Kara-Bunar I was attracted by the name of Emir-Ghazi, a title of Seid-el-Ghazi, the Arab hero (adopted by the Turks, too), whose name is frequently met with in Asia Minor, and always in connexion with the awe of ancient civilization. I suggested to Mr. Callander that he might inspect this place and return along the north side of Boz-Dagh, to complete the examination of that part, while we took a different way. Luck was again with him, aided by its needed accompaniment, care. He found, about two miles north-west from Emir-Ghazi, a circular altar, a sort of table supported by a round central stem, 42 in. high, whose sides are covered with a long inscription in Hittite hieroglyphs. When we met in Konia, I saw forthwith that the hieroglyphs were more archaic in form than any others that I could remember; and we resolved to explore the district around more thoroughly. On the next journey Mr. Callander started off south-east to see Bin-Bir-Kilisse in Kara-Dagh, and thence to travel straight north, and cross Boz-Dagh far east. We started off northwards, crossed Boz-Dagh away to the west, and went along the north edge of that long ridge of bare bald mountains. We all arranged to meet at Genne, a village near the east end of Boz-Dagh.

At the south end of the pass over Boz-Dagh we found an important milestone of the time of Severus, which cleared up several topographical problems, and confirmed my already printed arguments in a most gratifying way. There were several other inscriptions at the same place. At Genne, where we all met, two inscriptions give the name of the city as Kana, the bishopric Kanna of the Byzantine lists, which I had long been searching for. My wife pointed out—what is perfectly obvious as soon as it is pointed out—that the old name Kanna is preserved in the modern Genne. This discovery

raises Lycaonian topography to a high degree of certainty. It fortunately required no change in my article on Lycaonia, the proofs of which I had corrected in Vienna on my way out. There was still time to insert a note recording the discovery in a revise of the article, leaving untouched the argument, already printed, that Kanna must be looked for in a certain district.

We then went on towards Emir-Ghazi, but wandered at first far to the north, and were fortunate in thereby seeing more thoroughly a wholly unknown region, full of interest. The most remarkable place we saw was the lake of Tcherali, which lies at the bottom of a circular hole in the plateau, 300 feet deep, and about 400 or 500 yards in diameter. The sides are absolutely perpendicular, but descent is possible by means of a staircase, partly cut in the rock, partly supported on a sloping platform built up the side of the rock. The sides of the hole are honeycombed with little cells and galleries, and the place was probably used as a monastery in Byzantine times. It is in the territory of Kara-Bunar (from which it lies six hours north), and contributed to the religious awe that caused the ancient Hyde to call itself on coins Holy Hyde. The awe was intensified by the extraordinary and impressive volcanic phenomena, east and south-east of Kara-Bunar, and by the intermittent fountain already described.

So at last we reached Emir-Ghazi. In the village we found two other Hittite inscriptions, one on a broken altar of similar shape to the first discovered altar, but smaller. There were also considerable mounds, quite shapeless, at the village; and holes enough had been dug in them to show that they only slightly cover up ancient buildings. The position is remarkable. Emir-Ghazi is situated on the very crest of a gentle undulation stretching north-east and south-west between Karadja-Dagh and Arissama-Dagh. Through the space between the two mountains comes a road from Tyana: this road runs straight to Genne, where it forked in ancient times, one branch going along the north side of Boz-Dagh to Savatra, Laodicea, and Tyriaion, the other turning south round Boz-Dagh to Konia. This road between Tyana and Konia is never used now; but we drove all the way from Emir-Ghazi to Konia, and were assured that the eastern section, Tyana to Emir-Ghazi, is equally easy. The road was not part of the Roman system; but it was part of the old Hittite system. The reason of its abandonment is instructive. The Roman and modern roads are all determined by the great pass of the Cilician Gates over Mount Taurus. The principal roads run direct to the northern end of that pass, and trade moves accordingly. No muleteer now goes direct from Konia to Tyana—he will tell you that there is no such direct road. He goes with the Cilician trade as far as Eregli on the road to the Gates, and then turns north to Tyana. In a paper in the *Geographical Journal*, 1903, p. 357ff., I showed that the great engineering work of cutting and constructing the road through the Gates was an epoch in the history of the whole country, and profoundly changed the comparative importance of the cities of Cilicia. We now see that it was equally influential on the north side of the Taurus. Eregli, the ancient Cybistra, became the most important city of the road, after the Gates were opened, while the city and the road of Emir-Ghazi sank into insignificance. The Hittite hieroglyphs and the Hittite art at Ibriz, near Eregli, belong to a period centuries later than those at Emir-Ghazi. Emir-Ghazi has been the site of an unimportant village through Greek, Roman, Byzantine, and Turkish times. The name of the village in ancient times has fortunately been preserved. Ptolemy calls it Ardistama: then the name of the village was given to the mountain close above it on the north, which is still called Arissama-Dagh. The name is very old; it probably means "the town of the deity Ardistis";

and Ardistis is a variant of Angdistis, an androgynous figure known at Pessinus and at Eumeneia. A certain relation between *ng* and *r* in Anatolian names has already been recognized in the name of the town Sinethandos-Sitriandos on the Lycaono-Pisidian frontier (in a paper on Pisidia in 'Annual of the British School of Athens, 1904,' § 25).

The discovery of that old city opens up a new period in Anatolian history. Now for the first time we can catch a glimpse of the state of Lycaonia in the second millennium B.C., and we see a very different state of things from what obtained later. We see a road-system, writing, cities, peculiar to that ancient time, implying considerable civilization and a settled system of communication; in short, Lycaonia was before 1000 or 1200 B.C. part of the Hittite Confederacy or Empire, whose greatest centre was far north at Boghaz-Keui.

One more discovery awaited us belonging to that ancient period. The German railway between Ilghin and Konia does not follow the line of the Roman road, but keeps further north between Ilghin and Serai, and further east between Serai and Lüdik. A few miles east of Ilghin it runs through a pass beside a river. On the southern hills my wife, looking from the window of the railway carriage, saw a ruined fortress. Roused by her, I had just time to catch a glimpse of it through a glass. It was clearly of fine ancient work, and I thought it might be Greek. Mr. Callander and I visited it in the beginning of July. It is not Greek, but much older. The blocks of stone are well cut, many of them of great size, far larger than were ever used in the Hellenistic period, and the rustication is extraordinarily prominent, projecting in some cases nearly a foot, in other cases much less. The blocks are very exactly fitted to one another, in perfectly horizontal courses; the stones are generally quite rectangular, with perfectly vertical sides, but sometimes the sides are slightly oblique. The courses are of very different height, some as high as 3 ft., others only about 15 in.; and the breadth of the blocks is equally variable, ranging from 1 ft. to 7 ft. But I have never seen more finely cut and fitted stones.

This fort stood half-way up the steep slope of the hills; and though the walls are in some places still quite 12 ft. high, it is, as a whole, so ruinous that the plan could not be recovered without careful study and some digging. Now about four or five miles to the south-east there can be traced in the level plain the walls of a very large city. In 1886 Mr. Brown and I followed them for miles; they form now only a ridge in the plain. In one place on this line of wall or ridge was a stone with a Hittite inscription, seen first by the Austrian expedition of Count Lanckoronski. I gave an account of the walls (which no one else had observed) in the *Athenian Mittheilungen*, 1889, p. 180 f. The fortress in the pass and the walls of that great city evidently stand in close relation to one another; and I regard the whole as a great Hittite foundation, with outlying forts to guard this and other approaches. To explore this city and the whole river valley thoroughly would be the work of more than one week; but the reward to an explorer would probably be great. I recognized in 1904 that this fortress had been described to us, and its situation pointed out, in 1886, as I have mentioned in the *Athenian Mittheilungen* of the German Institute, *loc. cit.*

The rest of our work must be dismissed with the very briefest notice. The villages of Lycaonia often present unexpected interest, and we came upon small groups of late epitaphs in the most unpromising villages; but they were often very rudely engraved on rough stones and almost illegible. The forms, however, were interesting, and a fuller study and illustration of all the shapes of early Christian monuments in Lycaonia will some day throw considerable light on the growth of distinctively Christian

custom and art. We could have spent two months more with great profit in Lycaonia; but we had to abandon the work in July, leaving much undone from lack of funds. It was, however, probably fortunate on grounds of health that we had to do so. The season was an extremely unfavourable and trying one. Winter lasted into June, and was suddenly succeeded by a blaze of heat. Our abode in Konia was unsuited to hot weather; all the better houses had been occupied by the Germans who came to build the Bagdad Railway; and we found life extremely trying in the town, so that the intervals between journeys, in place of being seasons of recuperation, were more wearing than actual travelling. A large hotel is now being built at Konia beside the railway; and it is to be hoped that this may be kept in such cleanliness and comfort as may save future visitors much unhappiness, though I regret to say that cleanliness is the last thing studied in Turkish hotels.

Five years ago an experienced and successful explorer reported to me from Konia that nothing remained to do without excavation in all that district, as the surface had been completely explored and everything discovered by the many travellers who have visited the country. But our experience of three journeys has disproved this. We have three times explored the country immediately round Konia, and the last journey has been the most fruitful of all. Northern Lycaonia, where I had hoped to find something, we were obliged to leave almost wholly unexplored from want of time. But patience, care, and an eye for likely sites will find much. I have received reports of many antiquities in different parts.

We got a considerable harvest of inscriptions in the neighbourhood of Serai and Suwerek (where Mr. Callander found another milestone). They are all late; but the long series of Christian inscriptions which we have now collected from Lycaonia even surpass in number the Christian inscriptions of Phrygia. The Phrygian inscriptions, however, go back to an earlier period, beginning at the close of the second century. None of the Lycaonian Christian inscriptions can be dated earlier than 250 A.D.; as a whole they belong to the fourth century, and they throw considerable light on the condition of the Church and the country in that period, exhibiting Lycaonia as practically a wholly Christian region, even in the villages. Among other stones, I noticed two in two villages which had once been the bases to support the altars or tables in churches: one bore the inscription "the vow of Kyriakos." It will take years to publish the results of 1904 alone. Since 1901 one of my chief objects during three expeditions successively has been to examine certain difficult questions regarding Phrygia, with a view to the completion of part iii. of the 'Cities and Bishopricks'; but in each year the task of discovery in Lycaonia has become so fascinating and absorbing that Phrygia has been postponed.

It should be added that the distance between villages is often so great in Lycaonia that exploration must either be very slow or very fatiguing, and is usually both. We found that the best way to get over the long distances rapidly was to drive in a native cart or waggon, a comfortless and inglorious method of locomotion; but on the plains these carts can travel at the rate of five or six miles an hour for many hours in succession, and in this way one can see a good many villages in the course of a day. The plain of Lycaonia is, as a rule, so flat that even a stone of moderate size is visible a long way off, and every stone ought to be examined, as almost every one found in that stoneless (but waterless and now quite unproductive) soil gives some indication of human work. At the best it must be confessed that in proportion to the distances the antiquities are rare, and that the explorer must be content

with very much less than in Phrygia or other western regions in the same extent of country.

The geographical results were of some interest, but much of what I had hoped to do was frustrated by the collapse of the instruments, which became useless after the first few days, owing to the jolting over bad roads.

W. M. RAMSAY.

ROMNEY'S PORTRAITS.

21, Alexandra Road, Crosby, Liverpool.

THE following statement appears on p. 36 of 'The Family of Robinson of the White House, Appleby, Westmoreland,' London, 1874, printed for private distribution:—

"Anne Robinson, born 8th April, 1738, married the Rev. Henry Chaytor, LL.D., 5th February, 1765. . . . A portrait of her by Romney, with Brough Castle in the background, is in the possession of her descendants."

A portrait answering to this description is now in my possession. I have no expert knowledge of pictures, but I should hesitate to ascribe this portrait to Romney on the evidence of its style. If, however, any expert interested in Romney should think this clue worth following up, I should be happy to afford facilities for examining the picture.

H. J. CHAYTOR.

BETTONA.

My recollections of Bettona, and my visit inside its "gloomy walls," have been revived by a letter recently written by Prof. Alessandro Bellucci to the *Giornale d'Italia*, copied into the *Rassegna d'Arte* of Milan.

Before quoting from it, I would ask future travellers to this hill-city near Perugia to refer for an outline of its story to my two letters in the *Athenæum* of August 9th, 1890, and December 7th, 1901; also to a note (p. 134) by Dr. Williamson appended to his 'Life of Perugino,' alluding to my description of the votive picture of the liberated captive soldier Maraglia, derived from the archives of Spello and other sources.

Prof. Bellucci makes no mention of Cav. Bianconi, the ex-Syndic of Bettona, who kindly acted as my cicerone fourteen years ago, and gave me several pamphlets respecting his native city.

Bettona was rendered historically interesting as the last refuge of the fierce Condottiere Malatesta Baglioni (of Florentine ill-repute), who died there on December 24th, 1531, after horrible sufferings, and was buried with great pomp in Perugia.

Perhaps a curtailment of Prof. Bellucci's letter may be of use in England by manifesting the pride of birthplace still prevalent in every tiny city of Central Italy, and their constant struggles to keep in evidence their own particular share in the arts and glories of mediæval history.

What is called in Italy a patriotic love, and regard for its special "campanile," is frequently carried to an extreme length, and often develops into a base rivalry, amounting to virulent hostility between neighbouring townships, and even ignoble hamlets.

Prof. Bellucci writes that

"the initiative of Signor Balucani and the energy of the painter Sebastiano Novelli [an old acquaintance of mine, I believe] have created a new museum in Bettona, and so instead of rapid speeches and artificial fireworks, something lasting has been established in this ancient *castello* of the Baglioni, famous as the last abode of the sinister military leader Malatesta, where the air is pure, and the woods are so densely thick (strange exception this unaccustomed prodigy of trees, prodigy rare in Italy). The municipality of this time-worn city have refurbished a large *salone* in the old Palazzo del Potestà, selected for this art collection. Bettona now has a combined museum, picture gallery, and site for its ancient archives. It is almost incredible to see how this hill-city of barely a thousand inhabitants has been enabled to accumulate so many objects and curios of value—Etruscan, Roman, Byzantine, Mediæval, and Renaissance; frescoes, arms, seals,

majolica, urns, armour, busts, miniatures, lace earthenware, and armorial *stemmi*. If assisted by the State with extra aid in money, many other treasures might be obtained from private collections and external localities. When better known, this museum will be sure to attract hither the student of antiquities and the tourist.

"Among the valuables are a magnificent fresco by B. Caporali or Fiorenzo di Lorenzo; some paintings of angels by Benozzo Gozzoli, marked with the *stemma* of the Papal family Della Rovere, and a Madonna by Perugino; also a 'S. Antonio da Padova,' signed by the same great painter. Moreover it contains a splendid specimen of Cinquecento lace in Milanese point, and the last autograph of Malatesta Baglioni.

"In Bettona itself there are pictures by Gaddi, Tiberio di Ascesi, and Dono Doni, with a beautiful sculptured group by Della Robbia."

The Professor's letter ends with the proud reflection

"that after so many centuries, and the multifarious old and recent robberies committed, every commune in Italy can still boast of numerous productions of art, and memorials of a great past," &c.

It is indeed so, and I trust they will ever endure as a lasting marvel of their infinite and abiding continuity. WILLIAM MERCER.

SALES.

At Christie's on Saturday last Verboeckhoven's picture Sheep on the Downs near the Scheldt fetched 525*l.*, and B. W. Leader's On the River Lugwy, 110*l.*

On Monday Cousins's engraving of the Countess Gower and Daughter, after Lawrence, brought 32*l.*, and T. Landseer's Night and Morning, after Sir E. Landseer, 44*l.*

MUSIC

Musical Gossip.

M. VICTOR MAUREL gave a recital at St. James's Hall last Saturday afternoon. Although time has robbed his voice of some of its strength, M. Maurel still compels admiration on account of the skill with which he manages his organ, and his command of every shade of expression. Full of subtlety was his rendering on Saturday of the 'Credo' from Verdi's 'Otello,' while of the 'Evening Star' song from 'Tannhäuser' he gave a singularly fine interpretation. Replete with artistic touches was M. Maurel's delivery of Massenet's 'Marquise'; and of three songs by Signor Tosti, including a new piece styled 'Nella Notte d'Aprile,' the renderings vouchsafed were in all respects admirable. M. Maurel revived agreeable memories of his impersonation of Falstaff in Verdi's opera by singing the merry little ditty 'Quand'ero Paggio,' and he also took part with Miss Alice Nielsen in the duet 'La ci darem' from 'Don Giovanni.'

MISS MAUD MACCARTHY made her first appearance at the Symphony Concerts on Saturday afternoon, when the fourth of the series was given. This artist has not been heard in London for several years. She made her *début* at the Princes' Hall as a child, and when in her early teens she played Mendelssohn's Concerto at the Crystal Palace under Sir August Manns. In selecting the Beethoven Concerto for the concert in question, she perhaps showed valour rather than discretion, for many great performances of that work have been given on the Queen's Hall platform, and comparison became inevitable. Her technique is remarkably fine, and she interpreted the music with the utmost refinement; yet one could not but feel a certain lack of strength, particularly in the finale. The weather was most unpropitious, and not only artists but also violin strings are unfavourably affected by damp. Then, again, the young lady was playing for the first time in a hall new to her, so far as orchestral music is concerned. It is, therefore, only fair to defer judgment. She is, as we have already pointed out, to play

again early next year. Mr. Wood conducted an excellent performance of Schubert's 'Unfinished Symphony,' taking the second movement a shade faster than usual, whereby the lovely music was no longer tinged with sentimentality.

ON Saturday afternoon Signor Busoni gave a pianoforte recital at the Bechstein Hall, one of the series of the Curtius Club Concerts. He gave a magnificent rendering of César Franck's noble 'Prélude, Chorale, and Fugue,' and played some of Liszt's enormously difficult 'Paganini' Études with the utmost skill and fervour. But why should this able pianist play such uninteresting music as Liszt's transcription of Beethoven's 'Adelaide,' and variations of Rubinstein offering for the most part mere technical display?

THE North London Orchestral Society, under the direction of Mr. Lennox Clayton, gave its thirty-second concert at the Portman Rooms on December 9th. The programme included Richard Strauss's Concerto for horn and orchestra, Op. 11, but unfortunately, owing to the indisposition of Mr. A. Borsdorf, who was to play the solo part, the work had to be omitted. Franz Strauss, father of the composer, now over eighty years of age, was, by the way, formerly a noted performer on the horn.

THE programme of the New Year's concert at the Queen's Hall, under the direction of Mr. Henry J. Wood, is one of special interest, as it includes three novelties by Richard Wagner, viz., the overtures 'Polonia,' 'Christopher Columbus,' and 'Rule, Britannia.' The first was composed in 1835 as overture to a play of that name by the composer's friend Theodor Apel; it was performed at Magdeburg, and afterwards at Leipsic, Riga, and Paris. The second (following the order of the programme) was composed in 1832, and produced at Leipsic as overture to Raupach's "blood-and-thunder" tragedy 'King Enzo.' Of 'Rule, Britannia,' we have recently spoken.

MR. FREDERIC LAMOND, the distinguished pianist, gives a Chopin recital this afternoon at the Bechstein Hall, under the auspices of the Curtius Concert Club.

AN interesting concert of old Christmas carols will be given in the Hall of Clifford's Inn on Wednesday evening, December 21st. The programme includes specimens of old English, Welsh, French, Dutch, and German carols.

MISS E. L. ROBINSON announces two orchestral concerts by the London Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Herr Fritz Steinbach, the distinguished conductor of the Gürzenich Concerts, Cologne, at the Queen's Hall on Thursday evening, February 2nd, and Tuesday afternoon, February 7th. Miss Maud MacCarthy will appear at both. At the first she will play the Brahms and at the second the Tchaikowsky Concerto. Each programme will include a symphony.

AFTER considerable delay Leoncavallo's new opera, 'Roland von Berlin,' was produced at the Berlin Opera-House on Tuesday, December 13th, in presence of the Emperor William, at whose command the work was written. The libretto, based upon the old romance of Willibald Alexis, deals with the struggle for mastery between the Brandenburg Elector Frederick and the two unruly towns Berlin and Cologne. The composer has been more or less engaged upon the work for about ten years. Next week we hope to give a brief *résumé* of the opinions of the chief foreign papers.

A COMMITTEE, under high patronage, with Dr. Saint-Saëns as president, and MM. Vincent d'Indy and Widor as vice-presidents, has been formed, with the view of erecting at Paris, on the Place du Trocadéro, a monument to Beethoven. The design of the sculptor, M. J. de Charmoy, has already been accepted. In con-

nexion with the inauguration, which it is expected will take place next May, a Beethoven festival is to be held.

THE well-known impresario Sonzogno offers two prizes (one of 1,000*l.*, the other of 400*l.*) for the best and next best opera libretti of three or four acts. The competition is open only to Italian authors, and the choice of subject is left entirely to them. Signor Sonzogno reserves to himself the right of selecting composers to set them to music. Manuscripts must be sent in on or before December 31st, 1905.

MR. ALFRED LANG, honorary secretary of the Concert-Goers' Club, informs us that at the conversazione to-morrow evening at Princes' Galleries, Piccadilly, in honour of Dr. Richard Strauss, Sir Edward and Lady Elgar will receive the guests.

THE depreciation of Mendelssohn's music by some modern critics is often accounted for as the natural reaction against the exaggerated and, at times, fulsome terms of praise in which it was once the custom to speak of it. But during his lifetime the composer had his enemies. Fétis, in his 'Biographie Universelle des Musiciens,' attributes two remarks to him, the one implying a sneer at Boccherini, the other an actual sneer at Paris for not having, says the writer, sufficiently recognized his gifts. In the French translation (1867) of Hiller's 'Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, Briefe und Erinnerungen,' the translator in his preface shows that Fétis, by quoting parts of sentences, entirely misrepresented Mendelssohn's meaning. A writer in *Le Ménestrel* of December 11th, in noticing a recent Lamoureux concert at which the 'Scotch' Symphony was performed, justly complains that the Fétis notice of Mendelssohn containing these two truncated sentences was printed, but without any comment, in the programme-book.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN. Sunday Society Concert, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
SUNDAY LEAGUE, 7, Queen's Hall.
MON. Misses Steinbohl and Scholefield's Orchestral Concert 8, Bechstein Hall.
— Mr. Herbert Fryer's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Steinway Hall.
— Miss Ethel Newcomb's Orchestral Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
WED. Royal Amateur Orchestral Concert, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
THURS. Children's Home Concert, 3 and 8, Queen's Hall.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

TERRY'S.—Performances of the Elizabethan Stage Society: 'The Comedy of Errors'; Marlowe's 'Doctor Faustus.'
COURT.—'Margot.' Adapted from 'La Menteuse' of Alphonse Daudet by May Pardoe.—'A Little Brown Branch,' a Comedy in Three Acts. By Berte Thomas.

THE Elizabethan Stage Society, to which are owing many interesting experiments, is no longer confined to London, but visits, under the direction of Mr. William Poel, the more spirited or enlightened among country towns. On its return from a tour, in course of which the management, by way of justifying its name, has excoagitated the idea of giving its representations on a stage modelled upon that of the Fortune Playhouse, erected by Henslowe and Alleyn about 1600 in Golden Lane, Cripplegate, it has appeared at Terry's in a play of Shakespeare and one of Marlowe. A pleasant archaeological interest is stirred in witnessing these pieces under conditions recalling presumably those familiar in Shakespearean times. In the case of 'The Comedy of Errors,' no great advantage attends the plan newly adopted, nor is the performance otherwise noticeable than as showing, when the play is given without a break, how little time its performance occupies. It constitutes an agreeable and unsophisticated, but scarcely a noteworthy entertainment.

It is otherwise with the 'Tragic History

of Dr. Faustus,' which the Society has been the means of bringing before the public for the first time since pre-Restoration days. Mountfort's dishonouring alteration, produced at the Theatre Royal as a farce in three acts some time between 1684 and 1688, counts, of course, for nothing. The omissions which the management has been forced to make are insignificant, since the farcical business which is excised has never been attributed to Marlowe. It is otherwise when in the presentation of the Seven Deadly Sins the name of Lechery is left unpronounced. This is indeed squeamishness with a vengeance. The employment of euphemism to describe unconventional or disagreeable things is common enough in England. To refuse to mention the name of a sin is to carry puritanism far beyond the conception of its founders, who, indeed, rolled words of the kind over their tongues with something of an appetite. Lechery says, when asked who she is, "The first letter of my name begins with lechery." Collier altered the end of the phrase to "spells it," and his mistake has been accepted by Mr. Bullen. This adds nothing to intelligibility, since a letter can scarcely spell itself. The form "the first letter of [any] name spells" the thing itself is common in some counties. We have heard or met with it often. The way in which the supernatural parts were carried out was naïve, primitive, and effective, and the general presentation may claim to be intelligent. Mr. Hubert Carter's performance of Faustus, a part originally taken by Allyn, was monotonous in the closing scenes, the full terror of which it failed to realize. In the earlier scenes it was excellent. Marlowe's lines were, as a rule, well spoken, those assigned the chorus being pleasantly delivered by Miss Gunn. The characters of Wagner and Clown were well played. A little more spirit should be infused into some of the scenes, but the whole has distinct interest.

In translating the 'Menteuse' of Alphonse Daudet and Léon Hennique Miss Pardoe has done little in the way of adaptation. The scene is left in France, the characters remain French, the conditions of French law prevail, and the only changes we detect are that, wholly regrettable, of the title and the names of the *dramatis personæ*, which, besides being superfluous, are, so far as their influence extends, injudicious. As a sketch of feminine perversity and weakness, the whole is dramatically conceived. In order to retain the affection of a husband whom in a way she loves, Margot, the heroine, so styled in the adaptation, erects a huge fabric of lies, which at length collapses, burying her in the ruins. Some claim to our pity might be put in, since the circumstances of her death are heartrending. Her mendacity is, however, exercised in order to conceal the fact that, while married to a man of good heart and gentle birth, she is living on the wages of prostitution, a condition which renders her offence inexpiable. In this character Miss Darragh shows considerable emotional power. The piece was first seen in London at the Camberwell theatre in May, 1903, and the original was produced at the Gymnase Dramatique, under conditions not specially favourable, eleven years earlier.

A three-act comedy by Mr. Berte Thomas was given on Wednesday afternoon at the Court Theatre. Pieces seen under such conditions can scarcely be held to challenge criticism. In the present case, however, the work, though thin and to a certain extent conventional, displays ability. It shows the surrender, by an elder sister to a younger, of the man whom both love—a familiar topic—and has some pretty and tender situations. The principal parts were well played by Miss Frances Ivor, Miss Winifred Fraser, Mr. Graham Browne, and the author. The environment of the love interest is comic.

Dramatic Gossip.

THE entertainment at the Great Queen Street Theatre during the early part of the week comprised three one-act pieces of Hartleben, all dealing with feminine emancipation, and collectively named 'Die Befreiten.' The chief interest in them lies in the proof they afford of Teutonic revolt against conventionality. With them has been acted 'Militärfromm,' a one-act piece which had been previously given. The whole is commendably acted, but is not otherwise specially noteworthy.

ACCORDING to present arrangements the re-constituted Haymarket Theatre will be opened on January 2nd, 1905, by Messrs. Harrison and Maude. No novelty is contemplated. 'Beauty and the Barge' will simply be transferred from the New Theatre. In consequence of the alterations that have been made the seating capacity of the house will be slightly reduced.

THE Oxford University Dramatic Society intend to produce the 'Clouds' of Aristophanes in March, 1905. The music has been specially composed by Sir Hubert Parry. There will be performances on the evenings of March 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 6th, and 7th, and Matinées on March 2nd, 4th, and 6th.

MR. FORBES ROBERTSON, who leaves England on Saturday next, will produce on January 9th, at Toronto, 'Love and the Man,' a five-act play by Mr. H. V. Esmond. He will be supported in it by Misses Kate Rorke and Madge McIntosh, Mr. Frank Gillmore, and Mr. Ian Robertson.

MR. KYRLE BELLEW will reappear in London next autumn in an adaptation of 'The Amateur Crackman' of Mr. E. W. Hornung.

SIR HENRY IRVING will have a short season at Drury Lane after Easter.

MRS. LANGTRY's season at Terry's Theatre will begin on January 16th in 'Mrs. Dering's Divorce.'

'AGATHA,' by Mrs. Humphry Ward and Mr. Louis N. Parker, will be produced at His Majesty's Theatre in February, with Miss Tree in the principal part.

'A WIFE WITHOUT A SMILE' is this evening withdrawn from Wyndham's Theatre. It will presently be replaced by 'Peggy Machree,' a play by Mr. Patrick Bidwell, with musical accessories. At the close of the run, necessarily short, of this, Mr. F. Terry and Miss Julia Neilson will appear in the long-promised 'Scarlet Pimpernel,' already seen at the Theatre Royal, Nottingham, in October, 1903.

'THE AGE OF INNOCENCE,' a comedieta by Frederick Fenn, has been given for copyright purposes at the Royalty.

AN adaptation by Herr L. Ottomeyer of 'A Christmas Carol,' by Dickens, at present holds possession of the Belle Alliance Theatre, Berlin.

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